TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

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Job Printing done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

Office in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"Compiler" on the sign.

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1858. NO. 17.

Jury List for January.

GRAND JURY

Reading—Wm. S. Hildebrand, Joseph J. Kuhn, Moses M. Neely
Germany—Wm Dutters, David Gulden.
Tyrone—Peter Heigle, Charles Yeatts, Baltzer Snyder.
Franklin—Jacob Hartman, John Brady.
Menallen—Thomas H Wright
Hamiltonban—James H Marshall, John Herbst
Cumberland—Isaac Pfoutz, Leonard Bricker, Abraham Spangler
Huntington—John Starry, Jacob Wierman
Straban—Samuel Deardorff, George B Wunfort.
Gettysburg—George W McClellan, John Hoke.
Berwick bor—Samuel Wolf.
Butler—Cornelius Hanes.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert Smith.
Oxford—Jacob Hamm, Edward Colgan.
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman
Cumberland—Jacob Hankey, John F. Carrens, John Group
Straban—James L Neely, Henry Witmor, George Ehrehart, John Thomas
Tyrone—Marks Breain
Butler—Daniel March, Jeremiah Roth, John Lauver.
Menallen—George Bender, Jacob M. Meals, John Eppleman
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks, Daniel Menges, Jacob Meals, Richard Trimmer
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh.
Liberty—Wm. Grayson
Berwick bor.—Sebastian Hafer.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Wolford.
Conowago—David Weikert.
Hamilton—John Leach, Barnhard Hildebrand, Joseph Shireman.
Mountjoy—Daniel Sheely.
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Sheely, James Russell.
Germany—Wm Hull.
Latimore—Henry B Smith.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at The Compiler office. Summonses, Subpœnas, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale. Dec. 21, 1857.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.* Nov. 16, 1857.*

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. References: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office. Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) Attorney and Solicitor for Patents and Pensions. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language.—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope,
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

Managers.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heintzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stahle, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M. Sept. 28, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION of Adams Co.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.

Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent. Nov. 30, 1857.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they [illegible]

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

The Poet's Corner.

THE BIRD THAT SUNG IN MAY.

A bird last Spring came to my window shutter
One lovely morning at the break of day;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter
A most melodious lay.

He had no language for his joyous passion,
No solemn measure, nor artistic rhyme;
Yet no devoted minstrel e'er did fashion
Such perfect tune and time.

It seemed of thousand joys a thousand stories,
All gushing forth in one tumultuous tide,
A hallelujah for the morning glories
That bloomed on every side.

And with each canticle's voluptuous ending
He sipped a dew drop from the dripping pane;
Then heavenward his little bill extending,
Broke forth in song again.

I thought to emulate his wild emotion,
And learn thanksgiving from his tuneful tongue;
But human heart ne'er uttered such devotion,
Nor human lips such song.

At length he flew and left me in my sorrow,
Lest I should hear those notes no more;
And though I early waked for him each morrow,
He came not nigh my door.

But once again, one silent summer even,
I met him hopping in the new-mown hay;
But he was mute, and looked not up to heaven—
The bird that sung in May!

Though now I hear from dawn to twilight hour
The hoarse woodpecker and the noisy jay,
In vain I seek through leafless grove and bower,
The bird that sung in May!

And such, methinks, are childhood's dawning pleasures,
They charm a moment and then fly away:
Through life we sigh and seek those missing treasures,
The birds that sung in May.

This little lesson, then, my boy, remember,
To seize each bright winged blessing in its day,
And never hope to catch in cold December
The bird that sung in May.
[Harper's Weekly.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Com. Paulding Justified—Filibusterism Denounced—Letters of Instruction—Captain Chatard Recalled.

The following is the message of President Buchanan, communicated to the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, in response to a resolution of that body, asking for all the official correspondence touching the arrest of Gen. Walker. It is a document that will command no little attention:

Washington, Jan. 7, 1858.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults.

The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military; and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ultimo, with Gen. Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the government did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him.

In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States.—This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Congress of December 7, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says:

"It is of the highest importance to our national character and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromit the interest or the honor of the nation."

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress.—Whether the executive government possesses any, or what power, under the constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years.

The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin" or "be set on foot" in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The 7th section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to prevent "the carrying on" of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores.—This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority of the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the U. States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, or district of people with whom the United States are at peace."

For these reasons, had Com. Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable, but a praiseworthy act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war-making power which belongs alone to Congress; and the government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of the crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen for the government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then at least exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain; that people never existed who would call any other nation to a stricter account that we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington for the faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy.—These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigrants will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transit routes across the Isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great degree, accomplished.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possession.—This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of Gen. Walker, escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, that no administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

James Buchanan.

Accompanying the message are a number of official documents, including the instructions of Secretary Cass (heretofore published) directing naval, revenue and other federal officers to be on the alert and arrest all illegal military expeditions. Then follows a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Oct. 7, from Lieut. Almy, commanding the U. S. steamer Fulton ordered to the harbor of Chirigul, to prevent the landing of such expeditions. Lieut. A., referring to the instructions of Secretary Cass, says:

These directions to preserve the neutrality of the country are very plain for the government of officers where they are required to act in the ports of, or in the jurisdiction of the United States; but I must confess that I might find myself embarrassed when required to act in a foreign and neutral port.—Therefore, I must be pardoned for soliciting from the honorable Secretary of the Navy answers to certain questions, and more specific instructions in the premises.

Suppose, for instance, that while lying in a port of Central America an American steamer should enter, having on board a large number of men whom I suspect of being "filibusters"—people intending to land for the purpose of obtaining possession of the country, and of forming a government there; must I seize this vessel, and bring her into a port of the United States, or merely use the force placed at my command to prevent their landing.

It is generally conceded that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please.—Suppose that this suspicious body of men inform me that they are going to travel; that their intention is to cross the isthmus, or intend to settle peaceably in the country for the purpose of developing its agricultural resources—indeed, that they have been invited to come and settle there.

These and other delicate points and kindred questions which may suggest themselves to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I deem it necessary to be enlightened upon, in order that I may not compromise the government, and at the same time be enabled to assert and exercise the power intrusted to my hands with due spirit, dignity and respect.

To this the Secretary of the Navy replied. He says: True, that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please, when engaged in lawful pursuit, but not to violate the laws of their own or any other country. They have a right to expatriate and to become citizens of any country which is willing to receive them, but not to make that right a mere cloak and cover for a warlike expedition against it or its government. Your instructions do not authorise you to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion. You will not seize an American vessel or bring her into port, or use the force under your command to prevent her landing her passengers upon mere suspicion. You will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua or Costa Rica, contrary to the 6th section of the act of Congress of April 20, 1818, already referred to, you will use the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it or destined for it to be landed in any port of Mexico or Central America.

A number of other letters follow, but none of them of general interest except the following from Capt. Chatard, addressed to Com. Paulding at Aspinwall:

United States Steamer Saratoga, San Juan del Norte, Nov. 27, 1857. }

Sir: I have the honor to inform you that on the 24th instant, about 2 P. M., a steamer appeared off the harbor, and then stood off to the east down the coast. She came into the harbor next morning, about 7 o'clock. Her conduct of the day before made me suspect her, but my suspicions were lulled when she was standing into the harbor. Not more than fifteen or twenty men appeared on her deck. I expected her to anchor, but instead of that, with full head of steam, she ran right up for the wharf of Scott's buildings. I, as well as the first lieutenant, thought it was a party sent to open the transit route.—I immediately sent a boat with a lieutenant to board her and to see what she was, and to examine her papers. When he returned he informed me that it was the steamer Fashion, from Mobile—papers all right, proper clearance, cargo, &c., and a number of passengers marked on the bills. The passengers proved to be Walker, with 150 men, who all landed immediately, before my boat got to them. Once landed, I felt I could do nothing, and even if I so determined, the vessel's papers were all right by the American custom-house officers, and these people appeared as passengers.

My position was one of much embarrassment. The circular did not afford me any ease of mind; for, as the case stood, I did not feel authorised to proceed to extremities. I had an interview with Walker on board of my ship, and told him positively he must not occupy Scott's buildings, which I considered American property; so he has established himself above Scott's line. He landed fifty men or more at the mouth of the Colorado, before he came here. They went up in boats to surprise Castillo, and to try and take possession of the steamboats there. I have hauled my ship close up to Scott's buildings; the steamer I have caused to haul off from the warf. The day she came in I had twenty-five on the sick list, and you know how short my crew is, besides the debilitated state in which the rest generally are from frequent relapses.

I would be glad, indeed, if you would come here, and you could judge for yourself. We are informed by the officers of the filibusters that several more vessels are cleared from the United States, and that daily we may look for arrivals. They say that from 1,500 to 2,000 are expected.

My crew, as I told you, I consider too inefficient to do anything but use the big guns. I might blow steamers and all to pieces, but I do not feel the circular gives me the authority; it is too obscure in its directions to admit of my proceeding to such an extreme—the only way in which I could interfere. The vessels come properly cleared for Greytown, are pronounced all right before sailing from the United States, and I cannot, in my opinion, pronounce them wrong, and legally act against them.

This seems to be the place designed for their landing, and no doubt Walker will direct them to do so, as the cargo of the Fashion has all been landed on shore, making a depot of provisions, &c. He has hoisted his flag above and below Scott's ground. The soil he is on is not under my jurisdiction, but I have given him to understand very plainly that any outrage by him on American property at that place, or at Greytown, will call from me immediate punishment, which I would not hesitate to inflict, because that would be a clear case. I trust sincerely I may see you very soon. If any vessels come in with irregular papers, I will detain cargo and passengers on board until your arrival. But I do not see the authority even to bring a ship to, with shot and shell, in a foreign port, at the risk of destroying life and property. However, I will do the best I can. Mr. Cottrell, immediately on his arrival here, re-examined the Fashion's papers, and, having found them to be correct, has cleared her for New Orleans, and she leaves to-day.

* * * * * *

I have the honor to remain with high respect your obedient servant,

Fred. Chatard, Com.

The following letter of instructions was, on the 18th ult., sent by the Secretary of the Navy to Com. Paulding, ordering him, among other things, to suspend Capt. Chatard:

Navy Department, Dec. 18, 1857.

Sir:—Your dispatches Nos. 134, 135, 137, 138 and 139, not heretofore acknowledged, have been received.

The department enjoins upon you particular vigilance in carrying out the instructions heretofore given you in relation to unlawful expeditions. In doing so you will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua or Costa Rica, contrary to the sixth section of the act of Congress, of April 20th, 1818, already referred to, you will cause the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any part of Mexico or Central America.

The three points which it is most important to guard are Aspinwall, Chiriqui, and San Juan del Norte, and with this view you will dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage. The President directs me to inform you that he considers it all-important that you should not leave the neighborhood of these points until further instructed by the department, which you are hereby ordered not do under any circumstances.

Should the Saratoga not have left before you receive this, you will suspend Commander Chatard from his command, and order him to return to the United States to await the further action of the department. You will then place Lieut. George S. Sinclair in command of the Saratoga, with directions to carry out the instructions to Commander Chatard of the 16th ultimo to proceed to Norfolk.

The Jamestown, Commander Kennedy, will leave Philadelphia early next week, to join you at San Juan.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
Isaac Toucey.

Confession of one of the Lancaster Murderers.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says, "It is understood that Richards has made a confession of the crime. He lays all the blame on Anderson, whom he charges with concocting and perpetrating the murders. He says that *Anderson killed the two women while he remained on the outside to keep watch.* This story is not credited; however, as it is pretty certain the women were killed almost simultaneously, and that no one man could have overpowered two strong women in the time in which it is apparent the two murders were committed. It is generally thought that from the disposition Richards now has to make admissions in regard to the bloody deed, that he will eventually make a clean breast of it, and reveal the whole transaction."

Singular Discovery in Horticulture.

An Italian florist is said to have made the discovery that a delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous by the following singular means: In order to attain this object, the roots are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses the discoverer has been enabled to give to the rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to secure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the required essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterwards sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant.

In order to make the artificial odor permanent, the plant must be sprinkled and dampened with the essence several days in the spring for two or three years. And thus, also, it is said, a gardener may at his pleasure cause different plants or trees to share their odors with each other, by boring through the stalk, or trunk, or root, an opening into which to pour the fragrant ingredients.

"Keep Your Mouth Shut."

Never allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was by our Creator designed to be carried on.—"God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life," previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. It is said that the habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth is the origin of almost all diseases of the throat and lungs.

☞Some years since, Mr. J. G. Hendrickson, of Monmouth county, invented a perpetual motion machine, for which he was much ridiculed and even apprehended on a warrant, and his machine destroyed. He, however, re-constructed it, and set it again in motion, since which time, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, it has been going successfully. The *Journal* says that two or three days since, Hendrickson came into that office, with the same patient, thoughtful face, and holding in his hand the old invention, in a new dress. He has made it this time of brass ribs, so that there is nothing concealed, and no place of concealment; and in spite of the Jersey persecutors, *it will go!* He has attached to it a simple clock, and this machine furnishes the motive power. How far this power can be extended, it is not for us to say; but we must believe our eyes, and we once more assert that the machine will "go of itself."

☞The Northampton *Courier* vouches for the truth of a statement that a dog, sold in Canada by a resident of Vermont, a year or two since, waited until the St. Lawrence river had frozen over, travelled back to his old home, a distance of more than a hundred miles, and then, being ordered back by his former master, returned to his quarters in the Queen's dominions, where he has since remained, a faithful subject.

☞A living negro child, with two heads, four arms and four legs, is exhibited in Mobile. It is six years old, very intelligent, speaks with both mouths, sings well, waltzes and keeps time. This much the bill says; but the beholder cannot dismiss from his mind that he has before him two children, though strictly speaking, there is but one. The connection is with the spine, and the best physiologists of Europe and this country have pronounced it one individual child.

☞John Gruber, founder of the Hagerstown Almanac, and one of the oldest printers in the Union, died on Tuesday week, in the 91st year of his age.

☞One of the greatest luxuries of life, is to pay a bill. And yet there are some people who never indulge in the thing at all. Let such turn square round and try on a few.

☞Cincinnati, according to an estimate of the *Gazette*, has a population of 244,000 inhabitants, an increase in ten years of over 87,000. The value of manufactures and industry is set down at $80,000,000.

We have a question to put to any of our Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the administration on the Kansas question. We ask—*Did you ever know a Democratic administration to go wrong on a great question?* We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a time, but the people always decided that the administration was right. There was a Bank clatter in Jackson's time, a Sub-Treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a Tariff clatter in Polk's, and a Nebraska clatter in Pierce's. Each of those clatters scared a few timid Democrats, but the sober second thought of the people set every thing right in time. We have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid Buchanan is not right. We repeat to them the question—Did you ever know a Democratic administration to be wrong?—*Valley Spirit.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

☞We commend the following article, which we extract from the *New York Herald*, to the careful attention of all those who are desirous of freeing Congress and the country from this Kansas difficulty. The *Herald* is right in its estimation of the course of the Administration with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. If a portion of the people of Kansas did not go to the polls and vote, they cannot expect the President to aid them in interfering with the legal rights of those who did avail themselves of the privilege. All the President has to guide him is the Constitution, the laws of Congress, and the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. As none of these have been infracted by the Lecompton Convention, and as the people have expressed their opinion upon the Constitution submitted, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to admit the State when the Constitution is presented, localize the question, and let the people of Kansas take care of themselves in their *own way*, in the future. The *Herald* says:

According to our latest authentic information from Washington upon Kansas affairs, the administration will most probably adhere to the Lecompton Constitution, even with the adoption of the slavery clause, and upon that basis recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State.—And in view of the removal of this bone of contention from Congress, and the transfer of the entire authority and responsibility in the matter to the people directly concerned, the prompt admission of Kansas, even as a slave State, is, after all, perhaps the best thing that can be done.

The Lecompton Convention was a legitimate and authoritative body. It submitted the only Constitutional issue of any moment to a vote of the people. Granted that the Kansas free State party there are five to one, or even as ten to one, of the pro-slavery party, the responsibility lies with the former for allowing the latter to carry the late election by default. But, again, no serious outrage will be committed upon the free State party by admitting Kansas as a slave State, possessing, as that party does, a numerical ascendancy sufficient to change their organic law within six months, into a free State Constitution.

Next, so far as a Congressional balance of power is concerned, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and its temporary existence as a slave State, will amount to nothing as a Southern acquisition. Minnesota, with her free State Constitution, and with her Congressional delegation as a State, already elected, must be admitted within a few weeks. Close behind her will come Oregon, as another free State, and with a case so clearly and indisputably in favor of the acceptance of her Constitution that she cannot be rejected. Here, then, supposing Kansas to be admitted as a slave State, she will be more than counterbalanced by two additional free States admitted during the same session of Congress.

There was a very great agitation in 1820 against the admission of Missouri as a slave State; but the equivalent to the North in the admission of Maine as a new free State, formed an essential element of the Missouri compromise.—And surely at this day, with their preponderance in the Union firmly established, the Northern States may consent to the admission of Kansas as a temporary slave State in consideration of the paramount object of giving to the people of Kansas the absolute right and the entire responsibility of managing their own affairs in their own way.

We anticipate a tremendous row in Congress should the administration recommend the admission of Kansas as a slave State upon the basis of the late Lecompton constitutional elections; but let the act be consummated, and within six months all the existing agitation, and all the terrible uproar, which is threatened, will have died away.

☞The people of Morristown, N. J., were victimized last week by a fellow who pretended to be an agent of the "Swiss Bell Ringers," and announced a concert. He contracted bills at a hotel, the printing office, the hall, &c., and on the appointed evening for the entertainment received the money at the door, amounting to a considerable sum. Just before the hour for commencing the concert he decamped with the funds, leaving the audience, numbering over three hundred, to amuse themselves by waiting. Of course, no "Ringers" appeared, and after becoming aware of the deception the audience dispersed.

A Warm December.—The meteorologist of the Boston Traveler reports the average temperature of the first twenty-four days of December as 38 19 degrees, which is six degrees above the average of the same period during thirty-three years. The average temperature last December was 26 4, or 12 degrees colder than this year.

☞A young lady recently committed suicide, by drowning, at [illegible]ville, because her parents would not consent to her marriage with the [illegible] of her choice. Her name was [illegible] Rosa Shealy, aged about 17 years.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Co., held in the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M.:

On Motion, R. G. M'CREARY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and H. J. STAHLE chosen Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The reports of the President, Engineer and the Auditors (appointed to examine the accounts of the President) and Treasurer of the Company, were laid before the meeting, read, accepted and ordered to be filed and published in the papers of the borough.

A Bill was presented by the retiring Board of Directors for services rendered during the year, amounting to $234, which, on motion, was ordered to be paid. On motion—

Resolved,—That the Board of Directors to be elected for the ensuing year, be requested to collect the penalty allowed by law, of 12 per cent. on all stock instalments from the time they became due the Company, unless paid before the 20th instant. On motion—

Resolved,—That this meeting now proceed to the election of a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Adjourned *sine die*.

H. J. STAHLE, *Sec'y*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company:—

The President and Directors of your Company in surrendering the trust confided to them during the past fiscal year, ending this day, herewith exhibit a full and complete statement of the affairs and proceedings of the Company for such year, so as to put the Stockholders in possession of the exact condition of the Company.

The collection of the stock subscription has been progressing as rapidly, during the year, as the conditions would admit. The last instalment was due and payable on the 12th of November last, and the financial condition of the Company has been somewhat deranged by the tardiness in many of the Stockholders in paying. A few have not paid anything on their subscription, and against those have suits been instituted. Others having paid three or four instalments neglected to pay the rest as they became due; and after being notified to make payment, and not regarding the notice, suits were instituted against these.—There is thus yet uncollected on the stock subscription (leaving out of the question Lawis and TAYLOR's subscribtion,) $30,948 83 nearly all of which is available. This delay in payment during the year has necessarily caused the work to progress less rapidly than it would have done, had the Treasurer been in the receipt of all the instalments as they became due. It is hoped that the next Board of your selection, will enforce the payment of all back instalments, as rapidly as possible; and collect the penalty allowed by law, for the delay.

In May last, the Board of Directors authorized the President to issue Bonds and Mortgage the property of the Company as a security therefor, as provided by the supplement to the Charter. This was accordingly done, and 370 Bonds of the denomination of $500 each, and 150 Bonds of the denomination of $100, were issued with 6 per cent. interest coupons attached, and the principal falling due in 20 years. An effort was then made to dispose of some of the Bonds, and subscriptions were taken, payable at different periods, amounting to $36,700, at 80 per cent of their par value. A portion of this subscription remains unpaid, the time for its payment not having arrived. A loan of $15,000 was also made during the year, at 6 per cent, by hypothecating some of these bonds. The purposes for which the money was raised, will be explained afterwards. In order to bring the affairs of the Company to a successful termination, it will be necessary for the next Board to sell more of these Bonds during the year, and as they offer a safe and profitable investment, it is thought that a large amount of them can be disposed of in this county.

The grading of the Road has been progressing steadily and without interruption during the year, and is nearly finished, as will be seen by the report of the Engineer herewith submitted.

On the 13th of June last, the President by authority of the Board, entered into a contract with Messrs. VOSS, LIVINGSTON and Co., of New York and London, for 1350 tons of Iron for the Road, this being the amount of 50 lb rail required to lay the track from Hanover to Gettysburg, and the necessary sidings and switches. This Iron was to be delivered at different periods during the fall and winter.—The price to be paid was $60 per ton, one half cash, and the balance in six, seven, eight and nine months. They delivered 444 tons in July, for which they were paid the cash in full, and the credits were apportioned to the balance. The last of September the contract called for the delivery of 300 tons more, which was accordingly delivered in Baltimore; and on this lot the Company paid in the proportion of fourteen fourtieths cash and credit, to wit:—$4,665 26 in cash, and in four notes of the Company, running six, seven, eight and nine months, for $3,332 33 each. The Company thus has already delivered into their possession, 744 tons of Iron, which is sufficient to lay 9½ miles of track. The Iron is of the best quality of Welsh Rail, of an excellent pattern. The delivery of the balance of the Iron will be made in April next.

In July last, the Board contracted with Messrs. POLIX and WELTY, for laying the track, including the filling in between the cross ties, and the ditching of the road, for $375 per mile. They commenced the work of laying track at Hanover, in August, and owing to the very great and annoying delay and difficulty in procuring cross ties, the work did not progress as rapidly as it should have done. But the track is now completed as far as New Oxford, and trains of cars with freight and passengers, are running daily between Oxford and Hanover. Thus, this portion of the road is now bringing in a revenue to the Company. It is supposed that the Board of Directors will suspend the laying of track until spring opens, when it will again be resumed and pushed forward with vigor. The rails now on hand, will lay the track within seven miles of Gettysburg, so that there will be no delay early in the spring, from want of materials. Contracts are also made for cross ties, to be delivered at different points along the line of the road, but notwithstanding the exertions which have been made to secure them, it is feared there will be a scarcity. The whole number delivered on the road is about 16,500 ties. During the fall a contract was entered into with the Hanover Branch Railroad Co., to work the finished portion of your Road. The terms are 30 cents per mile—the Hanover Co. furnishing the motive power, fuel, passenger and baggage cars and all the necessary operatives—your Company being at no expenses whatever except paying the number of miles run. They then draw freight to the full capacity of their Locomotive, if desired.

The Board of Directors fixed, by resolution, a certain per centage to be paid to the Treasurer on all moneys disbursed by him. Consequently the Board deemed it to the interest of the Company, that the President should make sale of Bonds and receive and disburse all moneys arising from the sale of Bonds, and thus save to the Company the expense of the per centage, to which they would have been subjected under the resolution. Accordingly, the President received the moneys arising from sale and hypothecation of Bonds, and charged himself with the net proceeds, as appears by the accompanying statement, made by the Auditors appointed, to examine and audit the accounts of the President and Treasurer. The Treasurer is also charged with the amount received from Stockholders and the amounts of the Vouchers, for moneys paid out are deducted. This shows a balance in their hands, jointly, of $1,624 54. But the balance in the Treasurer's hands is, as ascertained by the Auditors, $3,266 91. This would leave a balance due, by the Company, to the President, of $1642 37. But he has borrowed, on his individual notes, from divers persons, and applied to the use of the Company, $1631, which would leave the balance due him, by the Company, of $11 37. (For a full and complete statement of the financial condition of the Company, you are referred to the annexed report of the Auditors, who have examined the numerous vouchers, and their exhibited the financial condition of the Company.

The past fiscal year has been a memorable one, in the history of Railroad Enterprise, as well as in all other departments of business.—It has been a year of general suspensions and failures, but amid all the financial disturbances and embarrassments the work on the road has not been, for an hour, suspended. It is thought that the crisis is over now, and with the proper, careful, management no delay need occur, and that during the next summer the road will be completed to Gettysburg. The very fact that the Company weathered the financial storm which was wrecking both the weak and strong without for a moment swerving from the course of its destiny, should give entire confidence to all, that now, when the storm is subsiding the goal will soon be reached with comparative ease and safety. The more speedily to consummate this object the Board of your selection should demand and cheerfully receive the hearty sympathy and co-operation of all the Stockholders.—Their unanimous aid and assistance they need. This, as all well know they have not had during the past year so that there was more to contend against than the financial storm.—Another current was set in motion, which, it is hoped has now subsided and that all will go on smoothly and harmoniously hereafter.

In conclusion it becomes our painful duty to state that one most worthy member of the Board to whom you entrusted the interests of the Company at the last election has been taken from our midst by death. The remains of John B. McPherson, Esq., were consigned to their last resting place on the very day on which your road was formally opened for business from Hanover to Oxford. We can all most cordially congratulate the Stockholders on the judicious selection you made in placing him in the Board to assist in managing your affairs.

To his wise counsels, long experience and matured judgment, we can officially bear testimony and unite with the family and community in mourning his loss.

By order of the Board
ROBERT M'CURDY, *Pres't*

January 11th, 1858.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

ROBERT MCCURDY, President, and J. H. MCCLELLAN, Treasurer, in account with the Gettysburg Railroad Company:

1857. DR.		
To cash rec'd on bonds of Co. by sale & hypothecation,	$35,940 00	
" Cash rec'd from Stockholders,	46,028 75	
		$81,968 75
CR.		
By cash paid Irwin & Taylor, as per contract,	$27,582 52	
" Railroad Iron, 744 T., 2 cwt., 0 qr., 11 lbs.,	31,316 96	
" Expenses of Bonding Yard, &c.,	92 30	
" Laying track, switches, pipes, tank, &c.,	3,327 82	
" Chairs and spikes,	2,561 67	
" Cross ties,	3,547 40	
" Freight and wharfage,	1,731 92	
" Castings for switches, frogs, &c.,	524 83	
" Discounts & exchanges,	591 91	
" Irwin & Taylor (st'k cert.),	5,150 00	
" Land Damages,	2,525 85	
" Allowance to Directors, (per res. of st'kholders,)	147 00	
" Custom-house expenses,	216 00	
" Printing,	247 75	
" Salaries,	797 50	
" Expenses of election,	2 50	
" Bills receivable,	180 00	
		$80,344 21
Balance,		$1,624 54

The undersigned, appointed Auditors by the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company to examine and audit the accounts of the President and Treasurer of said Company, do report as above stated, leaving a balance in their hands due the Company of $1,624 54.

J. W. HENDRIX,
ABRAHAM KRISE,
GEORGE THRONE.

Jan. 9, 1858.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, GETTYSBURG R. R.,
New Oxford, Jan. 8, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:—Since my last Report, which I had the honor to submit to your Board on the first day of January, A. D., 1857, from unforeseen and uncontrollable retarding causes the progress of constructing the Gettysburg Railroad was much delayed, and the sanguine hopes then entertained not entirely realized. I have, however, much pleasure in being now enabled to communicate to you the gratifying information, that your Road is now from its *point d' appui* or conjunction with the Hanover Branch Railway, completed to New Oxford: herewith submitting to you the routinue of operations on said road from that period to the present time.

On the eleventh day of February, A. D., 1856, ground was broken on your road, but the weather proving unfavorable, very little effective work was accomplished until the following spring, when several Sections were started and the undertaking progressed steadily ever since.

On the fourteenth day of August last the superstructure of Section 1 was commenced, and the laying down of the rails pushed on as rapidly as circumstances would admit of.

On the tenth day of September last, part of the road,—crossing the division line, between York and Adams counties, about one mile from the connection with the Hanover Branch Railroad—being nearly finished, the first Locomotive with a train of passenger cars entered the county of Adams, on which occasion the friends of the undertaking signalized the event by a public demonstration.

The grading of the bed of the road was completed to this place on the fourteenth day of October, when the force employed was transferred to Section six, between this place and the Conowago.

The unfinished portion of the grading along the entire line has been constantly and steadily progressing: all the light work is completed with the exception of trimming up. The distinctive quality of the grading unfinished is heavy, with considerable sand and granite rock, but I doubt not from the energy of the Contractors working the sections and the vigorous efforts they are making to finish the work, that it will be accomplished early in the ensuing spring.

The autumn and winter thus far have been propitious and encouraging to the Contractors. The work on Section 6 is moved forward as fast as circumstances will admit of, and can be made ready for laying down the track in about three months, at the completion of which grading, the laying down of rails will again be resumed at this place.—No probable cause of hindrance will interfere to delay the work of Messrs. Irwin & Taylor, the Contractors, who are using every effort to have the grading finished.

The bridge intended to span Conowago Creek near New Oxford is ready framed, the material on the ground and only awaits erection.

Sections 7, 8 and 9, westward of the stream are graded,—ready for mounting superstructure.

Sections 10 and 11 are now being worked with all the force and celerity attainable, having regard to permanency; only one heavy embankment and one excavation of considerable depth remaining to be made.

Sections 12 and 13 require very little more than trimming to complete them.

Section 14 is pushed with all possible available energy, and will in seasonable time be in a fit state for the superstructure.

Section 15 is finished and ready for laying down the rails.

All the bridges, culverts and masonry are completed with the exception named on Section 6, and a street bridge over the line of Railroad at New Oxford.

The iron track was laid down within half a mile of New Oxford on the 20th of December, when circumstances within the knowledge of the Board occurred, which delayed the completion of the track to the latter place until the 30th of the same month. The two side tracks and a Y to reverse the Locomotive were finished on the 5th inst. and the work of track laying accomplished. In the outset the completion of the road to Oxford was promised at a much earlier period, but unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances combined to prevent it and the work was at times reluctantly intermitted.

Now, however, it gives me unalloyed pleasure to state, that all is thus favorable perfected the weather will permit, the track in good effective order, with an abundant supply of water for the locomotive.

On the sixth day of January, A. D., 1858, the road from Hanover to New Oxford was formally opened. A large and respectable number of the citizens of this county with many friends and well wishers of Railroad progress and extension, from York county and elsewhere, were in attendance,—joined in the celebration and were repeatedly transported to and fro in the cars by the locomotive over the finished portion of the road,—who with a large concourse of people from the vicinage were the witnesses of the first passing of the iron horse from Hanover to New Oxford as a motive power for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

This day will in time to come, form a memorable era in the history of Adams county, and be recorded as the dawn of prosperity in the business relations of the territory the Gettysburg Railroad is superimposed on and extended over: it must inevitably stimulate and bring lucrative employment to every station on the route.

In conclusion, I here take occasion to suggest to the Board of Directors, that all possible available efforts should be made to procure and deliver the iron rails and cross-ties on the route, enabling the track-layers to resume operations early in the approaching season and thereby secure the complete finish of the entire line from Hanover to Gettysburg in the early part of next summer.

Very respectfully submitted,
JOS. S. GITT, *Engineer.*

LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.

Reports of Officers, made Jan. 11, 1858.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS.

To the Stockholders of the Littlestown Railroad Company:

The President and Directors of the Littlestown Railroad Company, before re-placing in your hands the trust confided to them by you during the past year, in compliance with law and in accordance with their own wishes, desire to give you a full, fair and unvarnished statement of such matters as may be of interest, either as to the past, the present or the future of the Littlestown Railroad. It is known to most of the stockholders that during the month of May last a contract was entered into with Charles McFadden, Esq., for the grading and masonry of the road, at a very fair and reasonable price per cubic yard for whatever amount of the same should be required in its completion. In accordance with that contract, Mr. McFadden commenced active work, and by the 1st of December last had advanced so rapidly with the grading and masonry as to justify the Board of Directors in entering into a contract for the laying of track, as the parts of the work unfinished could in no manner retard the laying down of the rails. By the terms of this contract, the contractor, Mr. McFadden, was obliged to commence the laying of the track immediately and continue to do so from time to time during the winter season when the weather and condition of the road bed permitted, and to have the entire road ready for the transportation of freight, &c. on or before the first day of June next. Accordingly one mile of road has been laid, and as the weather has been very favorable the contractor is going on with the work actively, and as all the rails, chairs and spikes, ties, &c., have been contracted for and are being delivered along the road, nothing but inclement weather can prevent an early completion of the work; seven consecutive weeks of suitable weather would enable the contractor to finish the main track to Littlestown.

As contracts for almost everything connected with the road have been entered into, it is needless to say that heavy expenses have been unavoidably incurred by the board; they are therefore obliged very earnestly to urge all stockholders in arrears to come forward and do everything in their power to enable those who are to succeed the present board to meet the liabilities of the company as they fall due. It will be seen by the accompanying report that on the 28th of December when the 8th installment was payable, about $14,000 were due by persons who have commenced paying. This should not be so.—Persons who are indifferent and careless with regard to their payments should remember that they are not only embarrassing the Board of Directors by throwing difficulties in their way, but that they are really injuring themselves by hazarding the credit and reputation of their own enterprise. The character of the road must be sustained, and this depends upon yourselves. It matters not how active, how efficient, how laborious your Board of Directors may be, if you do not comply with your engagements with them you tie up their hands and prevent them from sustaining the reputation of your road. As your enterprise is so near its close, be not the fault of its failure yours. Justice to those who have promptly paid their installments as they fell due requires that immediate steps should be taken by the succeeding board to collect all stock in arrears without regard to persons. From the annexed report it will be perceived that it will be necessary, either by mortgage or such means as may hereafter seem advisable to the next Board of Directors, to borrow whatever sum may be required to meet all the liabilities of the company, and there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary amount as the investment will be perfectly safe and the interest regularly paid; it will be perfectly safe because the iron rails alone will sell for nearly double the sum required to be borrowed; besides the security thus afforded, the lands and buildings belonging to the company would be pledged in payment thereof.

The land damages may prove somewhat higher than was at first expected. Everything however, has been done by the board to bring all claims for damages to an honorable and reasonable conclusion, and all the cases are in the way of settlement, either amicably or by jury. Arrangements have been, or are being, made with the Northern Central Railroad for the furnishing of cars, and with the Hanover Branch Railroad for the motive power, on fair and reasonable terms. It would be an act of injustice if the board failed to mention the kind feeling always evinced towards your enterprise by those who have the management of those roads, and the courtesy always extended to those with whom you have entrusted it.

As to the future earnings of the road, at this time it is impossible to say more, than that from its comparatively small cost and from the large amount of produce of every kind which daily passes through Littlestown to Hanover in wagons, and from the quantity of coal, lumber, &c. brought back, and the abundance of iron ore in our neighborhood, there is every reason to hope that those who invested their money in the road will not have done so without a fair return. With the anxious hope that but a few months will pass by before your road is completed, and with the consciousness of having discharged the responsible duty imposed on them, imperfectly it may be, yet to the best of their judgment and ability and to the satisfaction of their own consciences, the Board of Directors respectfully submit the following report:

Jan. 11, 1858. Amount of cash received from payments on stock, $29,185 00

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid Chas. McFadden, grading & bridging,	$8,258 41	
" Engineer,	300 00	
" Charter and seal,	115 00	
" Expenses of location,	104 30	
" Land damages,	900 00	
" Ties,	895 92	
" Stationery, holding election, and expenses of collecting stock,	117 34	
" Bridges,	220 75	
" Station house,	507 25	
" Iron rails,	15,903 11	
" Printing,	19 70	
" Freight,	25 70	
" Chairs and spikes,	701 40	
" 2 switches and cross ties,	15 00	
" Salary & exp. of President,	550 00	
" Salary of Secretary,	25 00	
" Pay of Treasurer,	143 59	
		28,862 88
Balance on hand,		$322 12
Am't of stock sold 1159 shares at $50	$53,750 00	
Am't of stock paid in sep to Jan. 11,	29,185 00	
		$24,565 00
Amount of installments due Dec. 28,	$14,275 00	

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW OXFORD.
January 5, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Littlestown Railroad:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to submit to you the following statement of operations in the Engineering Department of your road, since my *reconnoissance* and first survey in November, A. D., 1855. In compliance with the directions received from your board, I commenced active official proceedings on the sixteenth day of March last, and completed the preliminary views by the middle of April following, when I submitted my report to you.

A series of new routes were surveyed between the twentieth and twenty-fifth, and on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D., 1857, I began the location of your road—beginning at Littlestown and connecting at Hanover with the Branch Railroad.—From the number of proposed courses I was unable to complete and lay down the selected route and make calculations of the various lines until the sixteenth day of May following.

A letting of the road being published on the sixth day of June last, the contract for the grading and masonry of the Littlestown Railroad was allotted to Mr. Charles McFadden, who was instructed to commence active operations without delay.

On the fourth day of July, A. D., 1857, ground was formally broken on your rord and the event celebrated by a collation, addresses and a large assemblage of the friends of the undertaking who were all resolved "to go ahead."

The work of grading was continued and since prosecuted with commendable energy until about the twenty-fifth day of December last, when the work was partly suspended for the winter season.

The Masonry is all completed with the exception of two small culverts; the grading, not including the trimming up part; about two hundred feet of unfinished embankment at the Conowago and Plum creeks remains to be done.

The length of your road extends seven miles and a fraction; the grades in any part do not exceed fifty-two and eight-tenth feet per mile, and varying from this inclination to a perfect plane. The curves are easy and the embankments light, so that the repairs cannot be expensive when the road is in perfect running order; also diminishing in a great degree the liability of disasters and destruction of life and property, which some other Railroads from their injudicious location and faulty structure are peculiarly exposed to. It is a remarkable fact that no *rock* has been met in the road bed so formidable as to require blasting. The materials for the superstructure of the bridges are on the ground and are about being put up.

The laying down of the track was commenced at the interjunction with the Hanover Branch Railroad on the third day of December last, and prosecuted with energy, until the twenty-fifth, when the weather was found too unfavorable for further work. Nearly one mile of the iron track is now laid. It will, however, prove advantageous to the Company and the track-layer if further operations are suspended until spring.

The freight house at Littlestown is nearly finished, and preparations are being made for the transportation of Produce, Merchandise and Iron Ore, as soon as the track is completed. I hope that the spring season may open early and favorably, admitting a rapid continuation of the work, so as to ensure the opening of the Littlestown Railroad on the first day of June, A. D., 1858, within one year after breaking ground.

So far the stockholders in this undertaking have reason to be well satisfied with the energy and progress made by their officers. Few roads in the State have held out so flattering a promise of an early revenue, and with a continuation of the fostering aid and comfort hitherto extended to it, its early completion and active business will make it one of the most popular of inland Railroads.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. S. GITT, *Engineer.*

Message of Gov. Denver, of Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The Message of Gov. Denver to the Legislature of Kansas, has just been received.

He ascribes the animosity and bitter feelings existing in the Territory, more to personal hostility than political considerations. He refers to the action of the citizens of Nebraska as worthy of imitation by the people of Kansas. He draws attention to the second section of the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of Congress is ascertained; for should Kansas be admitted under that Constitution, all the acts of the Legislature will be nullified. He recommends early attention to the collection of a revenue for the building of a prison. He alludes to the rumor of the existence of an organization similar to the Danites of Utah, and advises action with reference thereto. Other suggestions, relative to amending the election laws, the protection of the school lands, etc., are made.

Horrible Murder in Canada.

HAMILTON, C. W., January 11.—A most atrocious murder was committed at Poolville, four miles from here, last night. Jared Comstock and his wife, aged over seventy years, were the victims. Their son was the murderer; he has been for some time insane. At about eight o'clock last evening he killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother was killed with a skillet. He then cut their hearts out, and eat one of the bodies into pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately, she escaped. The murderer is in custody and has confessed the act.

Beauties of the Law.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro.—The attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement and he was acquitted, but was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when he was of course discharged; and having been tried for stealing he could not be tried the second time for the same offense, and was turned loose unpunished. Such is the perfection of human wisdom.

A Lucky Fellow.—It is stated in a late Irish paper that a baker's porter in Cork, named Geo. Jennings, earning 9s. a week, has within the past week been declared heir to a property estimated at £3,000,000, together with an estate yielding £50,000 per annum, as the rightful representative of the Jennings whose property has been for years in the English Court of Chancery.

The Compiler.

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Jan. 18, 1858.

☞ The President of the United States has our thanks for a copy of his Message, as printed by order of the Senate and House of Representatives.

☞ Senator BREWER and Messrs. WILL and PICKING, of the House, have placed us under obligations for Legislative documents.

Legislative.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. Brewer read in place an act to revise and continue in force the law graduating land upon which purchase money is due the Commonwealth.

On Monday, Mr. Randall read in place an act to establish a General Banking Law.

The Senate Committees were appointed by the Speaker. The more important are composed as follows:

Finance.—Messrs. Buckalew, Coffey, Knight, Souther and Fetter.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilkins, Finney, Bell, Cresswell and Scofield.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Bell, Scofield, Brewer, Souther and Turney.

Corporations.—Messrs. Wright, Souther, Steele, Schell and Schaeffer.

Banks.—Messrs. Cresswell, Finney, Bell, Coffey and Marselis.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Steele, Finney, Wilkins, Gregg and Miller.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Knox, Rutherford, Evans, Baldwin and Ely.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Miller, Gregg, Straub, Baldwin and Evans.

The most important House committees are thus made up:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Calhoun, Jackman, Struthers, Melloy, Smith, (Cambria,) Crawford, Turner, Rhodes and Imbrie.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Goepp, Nill, Chase, Jenkins, Smith, (Berks,) Lawrence, Owen, Calhoun and McClure.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Kincaid, Wolf, Witmer, Shields, Will, Roland and Gilliland.

Banks.—Messrs. Hodgson, Abrams, Foster, Dohnert, Lloyd, Pownall, Hamel, Ent and McDonald.

Education.—Messrs. Nill, Stephens, Ramsdell, Stuart, Owens, Sharp, Chase, Christy and Kincaid.

Both Houses have passed a bill for the publication of a Legislative Daily Record. R. J. Haldeman, of the *Patriot and Union*, has received the contract.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, and passed by that body, for the purchase of a House and Lot, as a residence for our Governors whilst in office, on the River front, in Harrisburg, not to cost over $11,000. Gov. Pollock's recommendation to erect a Governor's Mansion was reported against, as too expensive.

Com. Paulding.—The fillibusters, it appears, do not comprise all the residents of New Orleans, as we see by the papers of that city that a subscription has been opened for the purpose of presenting to Commodore Paulding a sword of honor, and to the officers and crew of the frigate Wabash a flag, as an evidence of the approval of their acts in the capture of Walker.

Walker at the South.—Both the Savannah Republican and the New Orleans Bulletin deny the existence of the pretended sympathy for Walker and his fillibustering schemes in those cities and the South. They say the people cannot be misled in this manner by the politicians.

☞ There are strong doubts of the guilt of Donnelly, executed at Freehold, New Jersey, week before last.—It is boldly asserted by the Philadelphia *Argus* that he was the victim of Know Nothing persecution, having been born of Irish parents and belonging to the Catholic persuasion. More light is likely to be thrown upon the subject, which will place his judges and accusers in no enviable position.

☞ The nomination of Mr. Clifford to the Supreme Bench has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

☞ Jacob Stuckrath, Dem., has been elected mayor of Allegheny city, Pa. He is the first Democratic mayor ever elected in that city.

☞ The prothonotary contested election at Lancaster, has been decided in favor of Carpenter, Dem.

The Way the Wind Blows.—Four-fifths of the Democratic papers of this State, support DOUGLAS and popular sovereignty.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

☞ Major Freas professes to print an "independent" paper, and if he continues his efforts to bolster up Abolitionism much longer, he will become "*independent*" even of Truth. Four-fifths of the Democratic papers of the State are with Mr. BUCHANAN, not DOUGLAS—and it is difficult to conceive how the editor of the *Telegraph* can fail to know this.

The Arrest of Walker.

We desire to express our hearty admiration of the statesmanlike Message of President BUCHANAN in regard to "Fillibustering," given on our first page this morning. His condemnation of the lawless spirit of Walker, his abettors and sympathizers, is full, positive and very earnest. While he thinks that Commodore Paulding committed a grave technical error in arresting Walker on the soil of Nicaragua, he nevertheless highly applauds the intention of that gallant officer, and justifies his conduct in the particular that Walker was obstructing the transit route, which we are obligated by treaty to assist in keeping open and free from all interlopers. The message is altogether excellent, and in this region, where men are not in the habit of sympathizing with outlawry of any kind, the President is highly applauded for putting his foot down firmly, and resolving to give all the force of his administration to break down these most disreputable forays against feeble neighboring republics with which we are at peace. We are quite confident that his noble stand will have the effect to show the fillibusters how feeble a minority they are in.—Thousands of good and true men at the South are heartily disgusted with these lawless exhibitions and their infamous leaders.

"Tariff! Tariff!!"

It is enough to disgust the most inveterate demagogue, to hear the Know Nothings and Black Republicans crying out for a "high tariff." Why in the name of shovel ploughs, asks the Bedford Gazette, didn't they try to establish a "high tariff" when they had the control of Congress, if they consider it a measure of so much importance to the country? Why, if they believe the doctrine they are now preaching, *did they lower the duties imposed by the Democratic tariff of 1846?* Why did they support for Governor, at the last election, the bitterest and most uncompromising anti-tariff man in the Union? Instead of agitating the subject of a "high tariff," when in the last Congress they had a solid working majority, they consumed their time fighting about "Bleeding Kansas" and in settling for bribes with railroad companies to which they had made extravagant grants of public lands. Instead of raising the duties authorized by the Democratic Revenue Tariff of 1846, they *lowered* them, so that now the Government is compelled to give its paper in payment of Know Nothing Abolition debts, there not being a sufficient revenue. Instead of supporting a "*tariff man*" for Governor, they nominated and voted for "*the only British free trade tory in all Pennsylvania!*" Beautiful fellows to talk about a "high tariff," to be sure!

A Curious Development.

The Committee appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of the Middlesex Mass. Manufacturing Company, which suspended during the recent panic, have just published their report. Among other things, it discloses the startling fact that "to aid in *securing the passage of the Revised Tariff Act by Congress in the Summer of 1857, the Company paid out eighty-seven thousand dollars!*"

The corporation that would expend its money in this manner, deserves to go down. Those of its members who engaged in the dirty transaction were either knaves or fools—knaves, if they went deliberately to work to corrupt Congressmen by bribes; and fools, if they paid their money to professional borers, under the delusion that these vagabonds had any influence that was worth buying.

Consistency!

The Frederick *Union* is informed that Mr. Berry, the Speaker of the Maryland Know Nothing House of Delegates, Vaughan Smith, Chief Clerk, Bunting, a Clerk of the House, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, are all *clergymen* of the same denomination. Four preachers of one Church! If *one* Catholic Priest had been made candle snuffer, the welkin would have rang with shouts of "Popish aggression," and if another had been given a subordinate place among the officials of the House it would have been regarded as proof positive of the grasp of Rome. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

☞ *The Free State party of Kansas do not recognize the ground taken by some claiming to be their friends in Congress, that they will have no right to change their Constitution up to* 1864, should the State be admitted. They not only say that they will have the right, but that they will do the deed.

Deceased.—Rev. J. J. Lehmanowsky died in Clark county, Ind., on the 4th instant. He was a Pole by birth, and a distinguished officer in the Napoleanic wars, but sometime after his arrival in this country became a minister in the Lutheran church.

The Greatest Failure Yet.—A contemporary considers the present winter the most decided failure recently recorded. There has been no winter yet, but in name; and it is feared that Boston, and even the Canadas, will secure but a meagre supply of ice.

Unseasonable.—A resident of Yonkers, N. Y., reports hearing a party of late or early frogs "peeping" very briskly on Tuesday morning. The violets are in bloom in sheltered spots in that vicinity, the grass is starting out, and the buds on a good deal of shrubbery in a very forward state.

Letter from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—President BUCHANAN has communicated to the House of Representatives a copy of the constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against it. He laid it before Congress in the manner presented by that instrument.

The President also, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informed the House that the Government of Nicaragua had lodged no complaint whatever on account of the arrest of Walker on its soil—nor, I may safely predict, will it complain.

The Fillibuster question again came up for discussion. Mr. Kellog maintained that it was not only the right, but the duty of our naval officers to arrest Walker and his "army." Mr. Thompson, of Ala., could not excuse the conduct of Com. Paulding, having wantonly exceeded his instructions. Mr. Thompson, of N. Y., severely denounced Walker, and showed that his policy was calculated to retard, and not further, the Americanizing of the Isthmus. Mr. Warren conceded that Com. Paulding had gone beyond his instructions, but he declared the line marked out by the President a safe and patriotic one, and he would adhere to it. Mr. Curtis concluded the debate for the day, advocating the thorough carrying out the Neutrality Laws.

The debate on the arrest of Walker, in Nicaragua, was continued in the House yesterday. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, son of the great orator and statesman, made his maiden speech in Congress, and was entirely successful. He acquiesced in every word the President had written on the Central American question. Walker saved his neck by being arrested and brought home—for which he should be grateful. He had sailed under false colors, and violated not only international, but statute laws. Mr. Clay thought Com. Paulding had committed an error in exceeding instructions, and the remarks of the President to that effect sufficient censure—in which a majority of the people of the country will heartily concur.

Mr. Pottle, of N. Y., followed, and was with the Administration. Mr. Montgomery thought Walker should be sent back to Nicaragua, to be dealt with by that justly offended State. Mr. Zollicoffer defended Walker, contending that he had not violated the Neutrality Laws

In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution for the presentation of a medal to Com. Paulding for arresting Walker.—It was read once and laid over.

The Kansas question is rapidly *settling itself*. The *legality* of the Lecompton Convention has now so often been endorsed by the people of that Territory, free state as well as pro-slavery, that continued efforts to keep up the agitation on the question cannot but be looked upon as insincere and demagogical. The fillibuster affair, or arrest of Walker, is also losing interest, and hour speeches on the subject are beginning to bore the House no little. Mr. Buchanan's course is handsomely sustained, and every day adds to the army of his friends.

It is rumored here that the notorious free state leader in Kansas, Jim Lane, is in some way connected with Brigham Young. A new *ally* for Black Republicanism! X. Y. Z.

From Kansas.

The reports of the election in Kansas on the 4th inst. are contradictory—as usual. The election was ordered by the Lecompton Convention for State officers, whilst the free state Legislature subsequently ordered that on the same day another vote should be taken on the Lecompton Constitution. It is stated that pro-slavery men have been elected to the State offices, but that a majority of votes have been cast against the Constitution. We suspect that a large body of the free state men refused to vote for officers, and that the other side refused to vote on the Constitution, maintaining that the first election on that issue was the legal one. Things are no little complicated there, and hence the greater necessity to take the whole affair out of Congress (to produce effect upon which is at the bottom) by an immediate admission of the Territory as a State, and thus localize the strife. In three months the now troubled waters would cease to be agitated.

From Utah.

It is reported that the Mormon force has been greatly over-estimated, the whole falling short of 10,000 men, and that in poor condition—badly clothed, poorly armed, and short of provisions.

From a speech of Brigham Young to his people, it would seem to be the intention of the Mormons, in the event of their defeat, to burn up and destroy everything in the Territory, and retire to some other place. It will be recollected that a very mysterious journey to the North was made by Brigham Young last summer. He took a large and well appointed train with him, and was absent nearly two months. It is reported that he penetrated far into the British possessions on the North, and may have there settled upon a location for a future colony. Neither the object nor the result of that journey has ever been clearly explained in the Mormon journal.

☞ Business prospects brightening.

The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

Railroad Elections.

The Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, on Monday last, unanimously elected the following gentlemen to manage the affairs of the Company for the present year, viz:

President, ROBERT MCCURDY.

Directors, Abraham Krise, of P., Geo. W. McClellan, Joseph Bailey, J. W. Hendrix, David Wills, David M. Myers, John Gilbert, Frederick Diehl, Josiah Benner, George Throne, A. Fuller Crane, John Musselman.

The Littlestown Railroad Company also elected its officers, on Monday last. The following gentlemen were chosen:

President, WILLIAM MCSHERRY.

Directors, Jacob Sterner, Joseph L. Shorb, Joseph Barker, Ephraim Myers, Edmund F. Shorb, William W. Dallas, Samuel Gault, David Swartz, Peter Grabill, Daniel Mahring, John Mahring, (Rock Creek) Robert Hickly.

The several Annual Reports of both Companies will be found in this number of *The Compiler*. They contain many interesting and gratifying facts, and exhibit careful and efficient management on the part of their respective officers. The works promise a speedy realization of the hopes of the public. Read the Reports.

Death of Dr. Knox.

Rev. JOHN KNOX, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, died at his residence, in New York, on Friday evening week. Dr. Knox was next to the oldest settled pastor in New York. He was born near Fairfield, in this county, of pious parents of the highest respectability. He pursued his literary course and graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1811. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, and was licensed for the Gospel Ministry in 1815.

The funeral of Dr. Knox took place in the Middle Dutch Church, in New York, on Tuesday. There was an immense attendance, including most of the clergy in the city, with representatives of the Board of the General Synod, Board of Domestic Missions, Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Education, Board of Publication and the American Tract Society. Rev. Drs. McElroy, Bethune, Van Brankin, Magie, Hutton and Spring officiated.—The corpse was deposited in a vault under the church.

Lectures.

Prof. JACOBS delivered a Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Christ Church, on Monday evening last, on "*Meteorology*." This evening Dr. CHAS. HORNER will lecture in St. James' Church—subject, "*Hygiene*."

Prof. F. A. MUHLENBERG will deliver the Lecture on Monday evening, the 25th, in the Methodist Church.

☞T. D. CARSON, Esq., on Tuesday last, was chosen Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. B. MCPHERSON, Esq. In the death of Mr. McPherson, the institution sustained a severe loss, but it has been very fortunate in finding one so eminently qualified to take his place.

☞Mr. JOHN HOKE has disposed of his Dry Goods and Grocery Store in the Diamond, to Messrs. CRAWFORD GWINN & BRO., who will take possession in the spring.

☞We have made more room for new subscribers. The ledger just opened is ample for almost any number. So "keep on a-coming"—for we are rather partial to "a rush" of that sort. A kind word by our present patrons to their neighbors might have a desirable effect. The greater the patronage, the better we can, and *will*, make the paper. "That's so!"

☞The January Court commences to-day.

☞From the Auditor General's Report for the past year we find that the amount of monies paid into the State Treasury during the year from this county was as follows:

York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, tax on stocks,	$37 17
Tax on Real Estate,	15,259 21
" Tavern Licenses,	816 57
" Retailers' "	961 16
" Pedlars' "	70 90
" Circus, &c.,	47 50
" Distillers,	7 84
Militia Fines,	67 07
John Picking, Proth'y, tax on writs, &c.,	228 06
Wm. F. Walter, Register,	151 57
Collateral Inheritance tax,	562 50
Littlestown R. R. Co., tax on charter,	100 00
	$18,408 95

Amount received for various purposes from the State, during the same period:

Pensions and Gratuities,	$140 00
Common Schools,	2,228 80
H'y Biesecker, dam. on Gettysb'g R.R.	600 00
John Mickly, " "	100 00
R. G. Harper, pub. Amend. to Con., 1854,	129 50
" " " 1857,	100 00
D. A. Buehler, " " 1854,	129 50
J. T. M'Ilheany, " " 1857,	100 00
Abatement of State Tax,	684 21
Mercantile Appraiser,	16 05
	$4,228 06

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 17 letters.

My 3 5 9 is one of the organs.
" 15 4 12 is an article for cutting.
" 1 8 16 7 is a metal.
" 17 1 4 is what every man has.
" 14 5 7 is a color.
" 10 5 14 13 11 is one of the planets.
" 10 6 1 is a beverage.
" 16 12 6 is a number.
" 17 9 15 3 6 is a color.

My whole is the name of a celebrated General of the Revolution. SACK.

Barn in Franklin County.

On Friday night week, the barn and stable of Mr. Andrew Campbell, near Dry Run, in Franklin county, were consumed by fire. The fire was not discovered until about midnight, when it was too late to save anything, the whole establishment being completely enveloped in flames. Six horses and eight head of horned cattle were burnt to death. One of the horses broke out and ran away, but returned in about an hour so badly burnt that he was not expected to recover. Mr. C. also lost 20 bushels of Clover seed—which he had bagged and had intended to bring to town in a short time—100 bushels of wheat, over 100 bushels of oats, and all his corn, together with his wagons, farming implements, and machinery. The loss is estimated at about $2,000. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. So says the Chambersburg Spirit.

A New Commonwealth Detector.

About the most useful thing that any person in business can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note list. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST"—a monthly quarto publication, which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of that city, will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, Four copies for $3 00; or Ten copies for $7 00; or Twenty-five copies for $15 00. Address all Orders to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 305 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞The ladies of Christ Church, (Lutheran) have made Dr. Krauth, their Pastor, a Life Member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

☞The Blues' Band were handsomely entertained at Mr. JAMES PIERCE'S on Friday evening—and they "discoursed" excellent music on the occasion, exhibiting a gratifying degree of progress in the art of making sweet sounds.

Capt. BUEHLER gave them an oyster supper some evenings since.

☞Few printing offices in the State are better prepared to do all kinds of Job Work than this. New type, of the latest styles, are frequently added.—Give us a call.

☞L. JOHNSON & Co., Sansom street, Philadelphia, have issued a new book of Specimens of printing types, borders, cuts, rules, dashes, &c., which "takes down" anything we have yet seen in that line. The country cannot excel their "wares" for variety, faultless finish and good taste.

☞Dr. MELLINGER, formerly of our county, was on Monday last, elected Physician of the Dauphin county Alms House.

Humors.

Black Republicanism is about to be robbed of the food upon which it has so long existed, and its leaders are likely soon to be deprived of the means by which they have been enabled, for the past three or four years, to keep the country in a state of trouble and commotion, and to manufacture for themselves capital upon which to operate at home. The wounds of bleeding Kansas are fast being healed, and in a few days, or weeks at furthest, the country may, we think, calculate on seeing this vexed and dangerous question pass forever from the theatre of national politics.—Kansas will soon present herself for admission into the Union, and that Congress will promptly vote to receive her, there can be no doubt. All the advices from that country concur in stating that a majority even of the free State men are now willing that it should be admitted into the Union, with the Lecompton constitution; and it is hardly reasonable to suppose, this being so, that their self-constituted champions here—those who have threatened opposition upon the pretext that the constitution was not fairly submitted to the people—will throw further difficulties in the way. In fact, further opposition, under the circumstances, cannot have even the shadow of honesty, and can be attributed to no other cause than a desire on the part of those making it to keep up the slavery agitation as a means of promoting some personal or party purpose. If, then, Judge Douglas and those who have followed him in his late extraordinary course are honest in what they have said and done—if they are really and sincerely desirous of carrying out the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill—if they wish, as they profess to do, to act in concert with the administration and the Democratic party, and with them honestly desire the difficult and dangerous subject of slavery to be forever removed from the halls of Congress, and peace and quiet once more restored to the country—come forward like patriots and Democrats and welcome Kansas into the Union. Any other course will but serve to show the hollowness of their professions of devotion to the interests of her people, and to keep alive a state of feeling throughout the country that may, at no distant day, be the most disastrous consequences.—*Washington Union.*

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....The inauguration of Gov. PACKER will take place to-morrow. Twenty military companies will be present. There will be a grand time.

.....The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, in session week before last, passed resolutions strongly endorsing Mr. Buchanan and his Administration. Ex-Gov. Willard presided.

.....The tables of mortality show that the lives of editors, compared with other men, are comparatively short. They wear out before their time.

.....Civil war in Mexico is looked upon as inevitable.

.....One million six hundred thousand dollars in gold has just arrived from California.

.....The six millions of U. S. Treasury notes will be taken in New York at three per cent. as soon as they can be issued.

.....Our army for Utah was comfortably quartered at Fort Bridger at last accounts.

.....The Mobile Register sustains the President's course in relation to the fillibusters, and thinks that if the southern people have patience they will see the expansion of this country southward by peaceable measures much more certainly than by violence and outrage. This is excellent advice, and worth consideration.

.....The Kentucky Democratic Convention has endorsed the President's policy in regard to Kansas, fillibusterism, &c.

.....Miss E. B. Burbank, of Palmyra, N. Y., was presented on New Year's day with $20,000 and a land warrant of 160 acres of land, by her brother who resides in Louisiana.

.....The state of Vermont has appropriated $2,000 for a monument to Ethan Allen.

.....Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, was on Monday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia.

.....Widow Stodard died in Fulton co., N. Y., on Christmas day. She was born in Connecticut in the year 1776, on Christmas day—was married on Christmas day and died on Christmas day, aged 91 years.

.....The spare troops from Kansas and elsewhere are to be ordered to concentrate immediately for the reinforcement of the Utah Expedition.

.....It is stated in the New Orleans Crescent that the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 375,000 hhds. in 1856.

.....The best cure for dyspepsia is to collect bills for a newspaper. If that don't give you an appetite, you might as well sell your stomach for tripe, and have done with it.

.....A young lady, fond of dancing, travels, in the course of a single season, about four hundred miles. Yet no lady would think of walking that distance in six months.

.....At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society last week, Mr. Hedges contributed a magnificent cake made by his wife, and sweetened with molasses of Chinese sugar cane.

.....Gen. Scott is in Washington on business connected with the army.

.....All marriages of residents of Maine, solemnized out of the State, with the intention to evade the publishment law, will be void, if the parties return to Maine and reside.

.....A few days since, a barber offered a reward of £10 for the best receipt for "instantly removing superfluous hair." Among the answers was one forwarded by a gentleman who speaks from experience. We give it—"Undertake to kiss a woman against her will."

.....The deepest shaft in California is 215 feet in depth, and the rock taken out pays $200 per ton.

.....The worst feature in a man's face is his nose—when stuck in other people's business. Remember that—you who are in the habit of bobbing around.

.....Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

.....By a peculiar process, leather may be chemically tanned without bark, or with only one fourth the quantity.

.....Chapped Hands.—The application of raw linseed oil at night and morning is said to be an effective cure and preventive of this troublesome complaint.

.....The Texas Legislature has passed a bill which allows free negroes, who may desire it, to select masters and become slaves.

.....In courtship, three hard squeezes are a long way ahead of dozens of soft words.

A Courageous Girl.—A daughter of William Houghkirk, a respectable farmer of Schoharie county, N. Y., who was inclined to suicide on account of losses by endorsing for a friend, followed her father to the barn where she found him hanging by the neck and black in the face. Being unable to lift the body, she took his knife from his pocket, cut him down, brought water in his cap from a spring and threw it over him, and had the satisfaction of seeing him revive, when she called assistance; and he is now likely to live, and repay the piety of his daughter, we trust, by putting self-murder away from his thoughts. She is a courageous girl but 17 years old.

The Maryland Contested Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The committee on elections of the House have been occupied for three days on the case of Messrs. Brooks and Davis, of the fourth congressional district of Maryland. Mr. Brooks closed to-day, and the committee passed a resolution declaring it to be a case demanding rigid examination.—The committee adjourned till Monday, and will then decide whether to send a special committee to Baltimore, or send for persons and papers.

Judgment Rendered.—Judgment was rendered on the 5th instant against Gen. Wm. Walker and his surety, S. F. Slatter, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New Orleans, for $2,000 on the recognizance of the former to appear to answer for a breach of the neutrality laws, and which recognizance was forfeited by his departure in the Fashion in November.

☞LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We would call your attention to Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used his preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any of the preparations now in use for the same purpose, viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a certain preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf, dandruff, and all scruffiness and foretith heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is something so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it. [Columbia Visitator.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Jan. 11. 2w.

Astronomical Phenomenon.

Whoever lives to see the evening before the full moon of this month (January) if he sits up till midnight, may see, if the night be clear, an astronomical phenomenon which will not again occur for nineteen years, when two-thirds of the people now upon the earth, will have passed to their final rest. At twelve o'clock that night the moon, so near full as to appear a perfect orb, will approach within ten degrees of the meridian,—five degrees nearer to it than the sun comes on the 21st of June. Seen from an elevated position commanding the whole horizon, it will be a splendid sight. The moon will seem to be almost in the zenith, the ten degrees being much diminished in appearance at that far height. The sun is never vertical in any part of the United States. On the 21st of June it comes within one degree of the zenith and the extreme southern point of Florida. The moon on the other hand, will, at the next full, pass vertically over the middle of the Isthmus, and be vertical at and near the bay of Espiritu Santo. It will be nearly vertical at the southern extremity of Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi. At the cities of Mobile and New Orleans the moon on that night will be so nearly overhead that the people who are out at midnight will not be able to discern the difference if the change to look up. It will there, of course, be a more beautiful sight than it will be in Baltimore.—The next morning, those who rise early enough to see the moon set, will see it sink beneath the horison so far to the northeast that it will seem to have wandered off from its path, and to be drifting at large towards the north pole.

It is asked, what is the cause of this phenomenon?—why does the moon exhibit such irregular appearances? The answer is, that she does not revolve round the earth in the same plane in which the earth revolves round the sun. The plane of the moon's orbit cuts the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of five degrees. If the planes were the same, there would be two eclipses every month, one of the sun and one of the moon. At the equator both eclipses would be total. As it is, there can be an eclipse only when the sun and the moon pass each other at the time when the moon is in that part of her orbit which is near the points of intersection. Here there can be only four, five or at most six eclipses in one year, instead of twenty four or five, as there otherwise might be. For the same cause eclipses vary in magnitude from a mere point of contact to a total obscuration. But why does the moon obtain such a high northern latitude only once in nineteen years? The answer to this is that the points of intersection of the moon's orbit and the sun's apparent path through the heavens are continually shifting and make a cycle once in nineteen years. Twice in nineteen years these points of intersection coincide with the points of the equinoxes. But one half of the time the five degrees of the moon's deviation from the ecliptic are subtracted from the twenty-three and a half degrees of the inclination of the earth's orbit, and then the moon never comes so far north as the sun by five degrees. This was the case in 1818. Then the moon, at the full nearest to the 21st of December, did not approach within twenty degrees of the zenith; not as near by five degrees as the sun does on the 21st of June.

At the completion of half the cycle the points of intersection coincide with the equinoxes, and the five degrees are *added* to the sun's declination, and we have the moon as we do this month, mounting up within ten degrees of the zenith, and presenting, at the full moon, nearest the winter solstice, a phenomena both beautiful and sublime. In corroboration of this explanation every one may refer to the almanacs of this year, and he will find that the principal eclipses fall in March and September, when the earth is in those parts of her orbit where the plane of the equator cuts the ecliptic.—*Sun.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Who that is troubled with any of those disagreeable Complaints, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Liver Disease of any kind, but would like to know of a remedy for these unenviable visitations? We feel that we are doing our invalid readers an invaluable service if we can induce them to get a bottle of Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, and take it, for we know from personal experience that it is one of the greatest remedies for general debility, and consequent humbled bodily powers ever before used. Its action is so perfect and complete as to give relief the first time taken, and if it does to others as it has done to us, half a bottle will be all that is needed. We know of nothing we can recommend with such confidence, as a family medicine, as the Invigorator.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Jan. 11. 4w

☞From C. C. Throwbridge, Esq., President of the Michigan State Bank.—Detroit, Aug. 20, 1856. Dr. Geo. R. Graves: Dear Sir:—Having been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and having been cured as I believe by your Dyspepsia Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty-seven pounds of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid for fifteen months. Travelling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a cure, until I began to take the Bitters. In one week I was greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well, and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh. You are at liberty to use this, if it will at all further your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuable remedy. Respectfully yours, C. C. THROWBRIDGE.

Such certificates as the above, are not to be obtained in favor of a medicine destitute of merit, but are only given upon the most satisfactory proofs of their efficacy and success.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. Jan. 11. 2w

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 50 @	4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	1 03 @	1 25
Rye, "	68 @	78
Corn, "	55 @	64
Oats, "	34 @	36
Clover-seed, "	5 50 @	5 75
Timothy-seed, "	2 25 @	2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 50 @	8 50
Hogs, "	6 00 @	6 25
Hay, per ton,	12 00 @	16 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	19 @	21
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,		65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$4 12
Do. " from stores,		4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	87 @	1 00
Rye, "		62
Corn, "		45
Oats, "		27
Cloverseed, "		4 75
Timothy, "		1 50
Plaster, per ton,		6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,		$4 25
Do., " from stores,		5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	90 @	1 05
Rye, "		65
Corn, "		45
Oats, "		28
Cloverseed, "		6 00
Timothy, "		2 00
Plaster, per ton,		4 50

☞Sheriff LIGHTNER sold, on Saturday last, the property of JOSIAH MUMMERT, in Reading township, for $500. ADAM S. MYERS, purchaser.

☞The balance of Walker's force in Nicaragua, under Col. Anderson, has surrendered to Captain Sands, of the U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna.

The Altar.

"Then come the wild weather, come doubt or come sorrow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. HENRY S MILLER, of La Rue, Marion county, Ohio, to Miss ELIRA M., daughter of Mr. George Culp, of Cumberland township, this county. The printer's best wishes go with them. May they enjoy much of the sunshine, and meet few of the sorrows, of life.

On the 29th of Dec., by the Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. PETER BOBLITZ, of Mountjoy township, to Miss MARGARET M. LUTT, daughter of Wm. H. Lott, Esq., of Mountpleasant township.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Denecker, Mr. JAMES DOLAN, of Straban township, to Miss ELIZABETH TOLAN, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB W. SHELLMAN, of Menallen township, to Miss LYDIA B. KIMES, of Butler township.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground."

DIED.

On Saturday week, at Round Hill, Reading township, Mr. JACOB MYERS, aged about 52 years.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. SUSANNA, wife of Mr. Michael Kann, of Middletown, Butler township, aged 74 years 4 months and 13 days.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 20 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Lot northeast of town, containing about 4½ Acres.

No. 10.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 11.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.

N. B.—If not sold by the 1st of March, the above properties will be for Rent.

Jan. 18, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the road leading from McSherrystown to the York Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the latter, *on Thursday, the 24th of February next*, the following property, viz: 3 HORSES, Cows and Young Cattle, Three-horse Wagon, Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Cultivators, Winnowing Mill, 2 Grind Stones, Cow Chains, Rakes, Forks, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, Stoves, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chests, Shot Gun, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

EMANUEL GOLDEN.

Jan. 18, 1858. ts

To the Public.

THE Gettysburg Railroad Company will receive for transportation, at the Warehouse of their agents, Messrs. Batrick and Winter, in New Oxford, all kinds of produce, merchandize, &c., and receive, at the same place, all consignments made to their care.

R. MCCURDY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 18, 1858. 3t

Notice.

HAVING sold my Store, and intending to change my business, I hereby notify all who know themselves indebted to me by note or account to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of March next, as after that I will collect all claims as soon as the law will allow. I must pay my liabilities. So look out and save costs, for I mean what I say.

Jan. 18, '58. 6t JOHN HOKE.

Agents, Attention!

DO you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do read this advertisement.

C. E. TODD & Co., of 392 Broome street, New York, are manufacturing and selling massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out, "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing.—The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices, 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS, but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a Pencil and prize to exhibit.—We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a Pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his Pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ!! READ!!!—We ask nobody to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address C. E. TODD & CO.,

392 Broome Street, New York.

Jan. 18, 1858.

Notice.

THE third account of SAMUEL LOUR, Committee of HENRY LOUR, (Lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on *Tuesday, the 23d day of February next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 18, 1858. 4t

New Court House.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until 3 o'clock, P. M., on *Tuesday, the 16th day of February next*, for the erection, in the Borough of Gettysburg, of a new COURT HOUSE, 50 by 88½ feet, two stories in height, with cupola, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on and after Monday, the 1st of February.

HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Commissioners.

Attest—
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Jan. 11, 1858.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of JOHN WILDESIN, deceased, in Franklin township, Adams county, about one mile from Mummasburg, on the road leading from Mummasburg to Shippensburg, *on Monday, the 18th day of January inst.*, the following property, viz: 3 head of HORSES, (one of them a first-rate Brood Mare,) 1 Colt, 5 head of Milch Cows, 3 head of Young Cattle, 8 head of Sheep, Sow and Pigs; a narrow tread Wagon, with bed, boxes, cover, and feeding trough; Hay Ladders and Wood Ladders, Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, two-horse Sleigh, Wheel-barrow, Horse Gears, Grain Cradle. Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Cupboard, Ten-plate Stove, Clock, Pots and Kettles, with a variety of other articles; 3 or 4 Scaps of Bees, a Grindstone, Weaver's Loom, Pork in the pickle by the lb., Lard by the lb., &c., &c.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY WILDESIN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 30th day of January inst.*, a HOUSE and LOT, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike, adjoining Hokt's Gate. The Lot contains 7 acres, more or less, of improved Granite Land, well limed; the HOUSE is a one-and-a-half-story, roughcast; there is also a Bank Barn, a well of never-failing water, a beautiful young Apple Orchard of choice fruit, with pears, plums, peaches, gages, &c., on the premises. Persons wishing to view the property will please call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

N. LIGHTNER.

Jan. 11, 1858. ts

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN WILDESIN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Wildesin, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WILDESIN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11, 1858. 6tp

Agents Wanted.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS OPENING.—Wanted a few energetic, industrious Men, to sell Agricultural Books among the Farmers. Very favorable terms will be given. With proper attention, more than $100 per month, clear profit, above all expenses, can be realized. A rare chance to make money without risk. For particulars, apply immediately to A. O. MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton Street, New York.

Jan. 4, 1858. 6t

Littlestown Railroad!

THE Seventh Monthly Instalment of Five Dollars per Share on the Stock subscribed, will be due and payable to the Treasurer of said Company, *on the 25th day of Jan. inst.*

☞By a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on Saturday, July 25th, all persons in arrears after Aug. 23th will be charged interest at the rate of one per cent. a month on their back payments, in accordance with the Act of Assembly. E. F. SHORB,

Secretary of the Board.

Jan. 4, 1858. td

N. B.—Any of the Directors will receipt for payments on Stock.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Butler township, several months ago, a White Boar, weighing about 125 lbs. live weight, but without special marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

DANIEL MARCH.

January 11, 1858. 3tp

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHAN."

Go to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner of the Diamond—
In the Diamond near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going slightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.

Jan. 11, 1858.

Fresh Groceries, &c.,

AT NORBECK'S—*Come and See!*—J. Norbeck has just received from the city a large lot of fresh Goods in his line. Sugars, of all qualities and prices; Molasses, five different kinds; Coffees, three kinds; Teas, embracing every variety; Cheese, Crackers, Mackerel, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c.; Powder and Shot, Pencils, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

Flour and Feed always on hand, and sold at the smallest profits. Dec. 21.

Dividend.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of 4½ per cent., payable on or after the 1st day of January, 1858. GEO. THRONE, *Pres't.*

GEO. ARNOLD, *Cashier.*

Jan. 11, 1858.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pop Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by Bevan & Son.

HOMINY and Soup Beans for sale at NORBECK'S.

New Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of H. S & E. H. MINNIGH, respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have opened a new, large and well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

at the old-established stand, on South-East corner of the Diamond, formerly called the Jew's corner, comprising every variety, style and price. In part of **Dry Goods.**—Black Silks, Black Alpaccas, plain and fancy Delaines, Berege, Ginghams, plain and fancy Jaconets, plain and dotted Swiss Victorines, Lawns, Mull, Mouslins, blue and unbleached Shirtings, Osnaburg, Bed Ticking, Jaquoted Diaper.

Gents' and Boy's Wear.—Black Cloth, Black Cassimeres, fancy and plain Cassimeres, silk and fancy Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Cottonades, Farmer's Drill—every style and price. A fine assortment of Gloves and Hosiery of every style and quality.

Groceries.—Brown, Crushed, Granulated, Pulverized, and Clerified Sugar, D. & W. Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, Ground Alum and fine Salts, Dairy do., Greenware, Glassware, Cutlery, Cedar-ware, and every other article found in a well-conducted Dry Goods and Grocery Store.

Having selected their stock with care, they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

Oct. 5, 1857.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Reinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

From Prof. McCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1856.

MR. JOSEPH E. HOVER—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skeptical, that it is a *safe, elegant*, and *efficacious* preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Very respectfully,
J. P. X. MCCLOSKEY, M. D.,
475 Race St., above 13th.

☞*Hover's Writing Inks*, including *Hover's Writing Fluid*, and *Hover's Indelible Inks*, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE Street above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

Dec. 21, 1857. [apr. 13. 1y]

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACC

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Thawing out Frozen Pumps.

In the coldest time we had in January last my pump froze up, down to the box below the bucket. I poured in hot water repeatedly during one day, but could make no impression upon it seemingly. My cattle went two days without water, looked hollow, and showed signs of great thirst.—My neighbors told me that I should always be troubled thus with the old wooden pump, and must get a chain pump, as they never froze up. But I could not make it convenient to get one this winter, and so I set to work to manage my old pump. Some told me to make a gimblet hole in the pump stock below the bucket and just above the box, and that would leave the water out, so it would not freeze. But this was too much trouble, as I had to pour water into the pump every time to start it; so I plugged up the gimblet hole. I then thought of trying a tin or lead pipe by inserting the pipe in the pump down to the ice, and pouring hot water into the pipe. I found the pipe would quickly melt its way through the ice, and in less than five minutes the most incorrigible case would be thawed out completely. On inquiry I found a tin pipe, half an inch in diameter, was the best and cheapest size, and could be easily inserted in either side of the pump handle. It only wants pipe enough to reach down to the ice, and down through it. I got one five feet long, and it cost me fifty cents, and had a small funnel in the top end.

When I have thus thawed out my pump it lasts all day, and sometimes a week, according to the weather. So says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman.

The Monarch of the Orchard.

The Reading *Press* says that the largest apple tree in the United States is standing within the limits of the city of Reading, on the farm of Wm. B. Shoener. It is called the President—a name given to it many years ago by the venerable William Shoener, father of the present owner.—The stock or trunk of the tree measures five feet and a half in diameter; at a point a few feet above the ground, there is a protuberance or excrescence of bark, of great thickness, not included, however, in the measurement. Its annual yield of apples was never less than sixty bushels. The apples in size were as large as the Fallenwalder. The tree is estimated to be over a hundred years old and attained its present size fifty years ago. The upper branches are large massive columns, which would make ten ordinary apple trees; supporting when in bloom, an arch of foliage of sixty-five feet in diameter, forming a circumference of over two hundred feet. Apple—yellow and green ground, faint red cheek, white flesh, sub-acid juicy, short thick stem, shape symmetrical, and regular size. Season from November until April.

Boiled Corned Beef.

This is a staple food in a majority of families during several months of the year, and in most cases the cooking may be greatly improved. The two chief errors are, first, in not cooking it long enough, and second, in losing a large proportion of real nutriment. We always prefer it prepared as follows: Soak in warm, not hot water, just long enough to take out all excess of salt. Then cover it so that the steam will condense upon the under side of the cover and fall back. This will prevent boiling away, and also the loss of much of the nutriment, which, in open vessels, goes off with the steam. Boil the meat several hours, or until it is so thoroughly done that it will not hold together to be lifted with a fork. If there be any bones take them out, since, if cooked enough, the meat will cleave from them readily. Pack the meat by itself in a deep dish, mixing well together the lean and fat portions. Next skim the fat and boil the liquor down so that when poured over the meat it will just fill the spaces between the pieces. Then lay over the whole a flat cover which will fit into the dish, put on a dozen or two pounds weight and let it stand until cold. Several flat-irons or a large stone will answer for the weight, or if convenient it may be set under a cheese-press. Prepared in this way, the poorest piece of tough corned beef will be made tender and juicy. Boiling down and using the liquid, saves the most nutritious portion, which is usually thrown away. The gelantine of the condensed gravy, when cold, forms a solid mass with the meat, which may then be cut up into slices for serving upon the table. If the fat and lean portions be mixed, when cut up cold the pieces will present a beautiful marbled appearance. Corned beef prepared in this way will not only be eaten with a superior relish, but it will not, on account of its toughness, be swallowed half masticated; it produces irritation in the stomach, and yields only a portion of its substance as nutriment. Over the common process, there is only the extra trouble of the additional boiling and pressing, which are amply repaid by the saving of nutriment, while a cheaper quality of beef will be rendered wholesome and profitable. Try this mode and you will not willingly go back to the hard boiled "inevitable salt junk."

Mutton cooked in the above manner is very nice.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cream Fritters.

Beat six eggs until quite light, then stir in one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, and sifted flour enough to make a thin batter; stir it until it becomes smooth, then drop it by spoonfuls into hot lard, fry, and serve.

Molasses Pie.

Take nine tablespoonfuls of molasses, six tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, a small piece of butter, a few slices of lemon, or grated lemon peel, cover with a rich paste. This is decidedly the *best* substitute for apple pie.

The Humorist.

"A little humor now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

A Retort.—When, at the opening of the Mexican war, thousands were offering their services to fight for their country, the Colonel of the New York regiment saw among the aspirants for the honor of marching to the Halls of the Montezumas, a young man who was lame in one leg. "My friend," said the Colonel, "you will never do—you are lame."

The volunteer with much ready Bowery-ness, retorted:

"I don't enlist to run away."—*Musical Times.*

☞At Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, one day, as Dr. Price, a celebrated physician, stopped to pay his toll, he remarked to the gate-keeper: "Considering the benevolent character of my profession, I think you ought to let me pass free of charge." "No, no, doctor," the keeper readily replied, "we couldn't afford that. You send too many *dead heads* through here as it is." The doctor paid his toll, and never asked any favor after that.

☞Mr. Colt, superintendent of the canal at Fort Stanwix, being provoked at an Irishman, gave him a sturdy kick. "Be jabbers," shouted Pat, "if you kick so while you are a Colt, what will you do when you come to be a horse?"

☞"There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man.—I watch him as I do a star in heaven."

"That's my view, exactly!" sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume; "in fact, I think there is nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he *ain't* so conscientious."

☞The following curious inscription appears in the church-yard, Dorsetshire:—"Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney, great niece of Burke, commonly called the sublime. She was bland, passionately and deeply religious; also she painted—in water colors—and sent several pictures to the exhibition. She was first cousin to Lady Jones; and of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

☞"Is that your brother, Pat?"
"Yes, sur."
"Is he not older than you?"
"No, indade, sur, he's not."
"Well, then he is younger?"
"No he is not."
"Why, man, he must be either one or the other."
"Faix, then, he's nayther."
"Oh, then you are twins."
"Indade, now, and how did you know it?"

☞"I say, Sambo, can you answer this conunderfrum? Suppposin' I gib you a bottle ob whiskey corked shut wid a cork; how would you get de whiskey out widout pulling de cork or breakin' de bottle?"
"I gibs dat up."
"Why, push de cork in. Yah! yah!"

☞A Dutchman, in Fleming, N. Y., whose wife had been for some days lying at the point of death, was filling the air with his grief, the other evening, when he happened to looked up and behold the balloon of Professor Steiner coming down from the clouds.—He was so frightened at the apparition that he was barely able to stagger into the house and exclaim—"Mein Gott! ter tuyfel ish coming after mein wife!"

☞At a public sale of books the auctioneer put up "Drew's Essay on Souls," which was knocked down to a shoemaker, who to the great amusement of the crowded room, asked the auctioneer if "he had any more works on shoemaking to sell?"

☞"Amelia, for thee—yes, at thy command I'd pluck the stars from the firmament—pluck the sun, that oriental god of day that traverses the blue arch of heaven in such majestic splendor—I'd tear it from the sky, and"—

"O, don't, Henry! don't do it, it would be so very dark."

☞Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

☞The young gentleman who went off with an angel in book muslin, has returned with a termagant in hoops.

☞A man down east has invented a cement to mend family jars.

ALMANAC FOR 1858.

	Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
JANUARY,						1	2
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	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
	31						
FEBRUARY,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28						
MARCH,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30	31			
APRIL,					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
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MAY,							1
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	30	31					
JUNE,			1	2	3	4	5
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	27	28	29	30			
JULY,					1	2	3
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	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
AUGUST,	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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	29	30	31				
SEPT'BER,				1	2	3	4
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	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30		
OCTOBER,						1	2
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	31						
NOVEMB'R,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	28	29	30				
DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4
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	26	27	28	29	30	31	

JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK } **Cheap at this Office.** { JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK JOB WORK

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Germany, Oxford, Union, Berwick borough, Berwick township, Conowago, Hamilton and Reading, on *Wednesday, the 20th of January next.*

For Huntington, Latimore, Tyrone, Liberty, Mountjoy, Mountpleasant and Freedom, on *Thursday, the 21st of January next.*

For Gettysburg borough, Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Menallen, Butler, Franklin and Straban, on *Friday, the 22d of January next.*

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
Dec. 21, 1857.

Fall & Winter Goods.

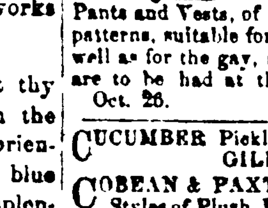
J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, '57.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for CASH.
Oct. 12, 1857.

Prepare for Winter.



BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirlpool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of OverCoat; also Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at
Oct. 26. SAMSON'S.

CUCUMBER Pickles and good Vinegar by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of Plush, Fur, and Cloth Caps.

KEEP it before the people, that 25 per cent. can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. F. PICKING.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

COBEAN & PAXTON have the Fall and Winter style of Black Silk Hats.

COAL!—Persons desiring to lay in their Winter's supply of Coal, will please send in their orders at once, as it can be furnished cheaper from wagons than from the Yard.—Office in West Middle street.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.
April 18, 1853. tf

Administrator's Notice.

JAMES PATTERSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Patterson, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Reading township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
HENRY A. PICKING, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 21, 1857. 6t

Administrators' Notice.

JOSEPH CREAGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Creager, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Creagerstown District, Frederick county, Md., and the last named in Freedom township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. OCTAVIUS A. CREAGER,
JOSEPH M. CREAGER,
Dec. 21, 1857. 6t *Adm'rs.*

Administrator's Notice.

DAVID DITZLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Ditzler, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Manchester District, Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement. JACOB DITZLER, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 21, 1857. 6w

Administrator's Notice.

LOUISA HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Louisa Hemler, (wife of Matthias Hemler,) late of Oxford township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FRANCIS MARSHALL,
Adm'r with the will annexed.
Dec. 28, 1857. 6t

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.
JOEL D. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles, $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils, $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $6 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80; Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.
STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.
Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

Cheap Goods

STILL COMING AT FAHNESTOCK'S.—We have just received from New York and Philadelphia another supply of cheap Goods, to which we invite the attention of the public. We purchased at auction several cases of very cheap Tickings, which we can sell at a bargain.

Thirty-one cent Tickings for 25 cents;
Twenty-five " " 18¾ "
Eighteen and three-fourths at 15 " &c.

We have yet on hand some of those cheap Muslins and Prints which have made such a noise among judges of cheap goods. Having been in the city almost constantly during the last few months, we were enabled to watch opportunities for obtaining bargains, and we now propose to give our numerous customers the benefit of them. Don't fail to come to
Dec. 28, 1857. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—
To buy Over-Coats from PICKING;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Business coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Violins and Accordeons from Picking;
TO buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
TO buy Umbrellas and Canes from
FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
Dec. 21, 1857.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

FLOUR & FEED for sale by
GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

COAL Sieves, Buckets, Shovels, Pokers, Kettles, Pans, &c., &c., can be had at the Stove Ware Room, in West Middle street at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S.

RAISINS, bunch and layer, cheaper than the cheapest, for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

SUGAR, Coffee and Molasses, just receive by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices, to be had at SAMSON'S.

THE Ladies are particularly invited to call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, and examine their stock of Shoes, *Gaiters*, Boots and Slippers

CUCUMBER Pickles, a first rate article, to be had cheap at NORBECK'S.

HOMMONY and Soup Beans for sale at NORBECK'S.

OLD Quarters, Levies, Fips, and all other old coin, taken at full value for Clothing and Notions, at SAMSON'S.

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at
COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A superior lot just received and for sale at Franklin B. Picking's cheap Clothing Store in Chambersburg street.

Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—FARRELL & HERRING, Makers, 34 *Walnut Street, below Second, Philadelphia.*—The great interest manifested by the public to procure more certain security from fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary Safes heretofore in use afforded, induced the Patentees to devote a large portion of their time for the last fourteen years, in making discoveries and improvements for this object, the result of which is the unrivalled *Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium FIRE PROOF SAFES,* universally acknowledged as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD! Having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, as superior to all others, is now undoubtedly entitled to that apellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks—which were also awarded separate Medals, (as above)—forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever yet offered to the public.

Nearly 300 "Herring's Safes" have been tested during the past 14 years, and more than 16,000 have been sold and are now in actual use.

Also on hand or manufactured to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, Money Chests for Brokers, Jewellers, Railroads, private families, &c., for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.
Nov. 23, 1857.

Great Rush

TO JACOBS & BRO'S., Baltimore street, near the Diamond, to see the stacks of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the city, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can never go amiss by calling at Jacobs'. If you want a fine coat, or pants, or vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make or price. So with middle, or low priced goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, *all of their own making-up,* at prices as low as city clothing, which are so apt to rip and give way. They are practical tailors themselves, and hence turn out nothing but what they know to be well gotten up.—Give them a call—look at their stock—and if you are not pleased, there's no harm done. No trouble to show goods.

☞The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.
Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1857.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by Inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes; paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.
G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.,(old No.*109,)*below* 12*th,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

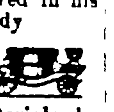
Rev. C. S. Burnett,

WHILE laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility,* and all impurities of the *Blood;* also, an easy and effectual mode of Inhaling the *Remedy.* Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address
REV. C. S. BURNETT,
831 *Broadway, N. Y. City.*
August 3, 1857. 6m

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*



With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!
JACOB TROXEL.
June 15, 1857.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES, in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.
July 20, 1856. tf

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults,............................ FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28, and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes, to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.
Oct. 26, 1857. tf

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.
E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer.* His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.
Aug. 17, 1857.

Tailoring.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS,* near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞The New York Spring and Summer *Fashions* are received. Call and see them.
Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN.
WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Huke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.
Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

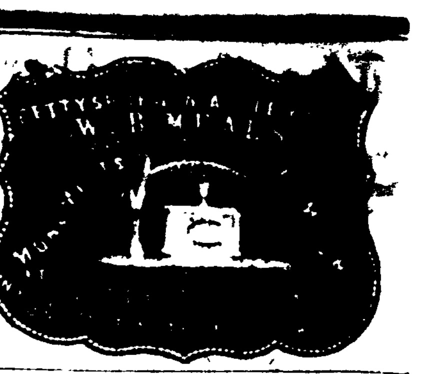
Notice.

I WOULD again remind all those indebted to me either by note or book account, that I am now settling up my old business.—Please call and pay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. GEO. ARNOLD.
Oct. 19, 1857.

15,500 YARDS of Muslin just received from the East; having been purchased for CASH, we are enabled to sell any quantity of Muslin at lower rates than can be bought any where in the country.—Call and examine, and let our unusually large and cheap Stock of Muslins recommend themselves. Remember we have nearly 16,000 yards! FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor, Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all kinds of Silk, Fur, Pelt and Wool Hats, for Men, Boys, and Children.

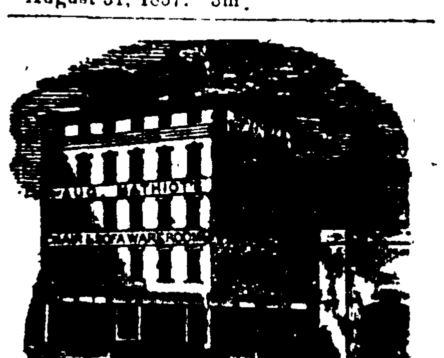


Fall Dry Goods.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH streets, Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, adapted to BEST PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Full Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New Designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Shevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

N. B. Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods. Terms NETT CASH.
August 31, 1857. 3m



The Largest Chair

AND Furniture Establishment in Baltimore MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS *No. 25 North Gay street,* near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

LOOKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

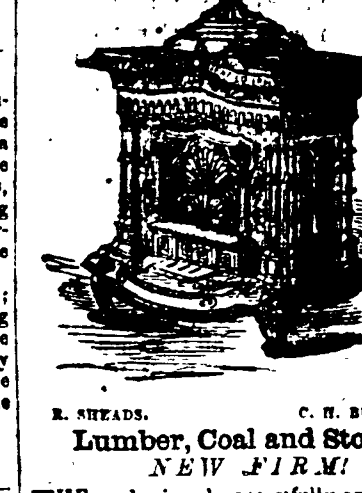
Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.
A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street, near Fayette street.
May 18, 1857. 1y



R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD,* on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Stove, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL,* at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.
ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 31, 1857.

LUMBER.—Sheads & Buehler have at their Yard on Washington street, near Rail Road street, a large supply of superior River *LUMBER,* which those desiring to purchase would do well to examine.

One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,

PAID IN ADVANCE,
Will Secure the Regular Visit of
"The Compiler,"
to the Home of any Family in the County
ITS PERUSAL WILL
Afford Instruction and Amusement.
FOR FATHERS,
MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,
OLD AND YOUNG,
MALE AND FEMALE.
No family should be without the Compiler.

☞$1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "COMPILER," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY J. STAHLE. May 18.

JOB PRINTING.

☞We are better prepared than ever to execute JOB PRINTING, *in its various branches.* With two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that for neatness and expedition in doing work, the "COMPILER" Office "can't be beat."

THE COMPILER.

A Democratic, News and Family Journal.

By H. J. STAHLE. "TRUTH IS MIGHTY, AND WILL PREVAIL." TWO DOLLARS A-YEAR.

40TH YEAR. GETTYSBURG, PA.: MONDAY, JAN. 18, 1858. NO. 17.

TERMS OF THIS PAPER.

THE COMPILER is published every Monday morning, by HENRY J. STAHLE, at $1,75 per annum if paid strictly IN ADVANCE—$2,00 per annum if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates.

JOB PRINTING done with neatness and dispatch, and at moderate prices.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, directly opposite Wampler's Tinning Establishment, one and a half squares from the Court House—"COMPILER" on the sign.

Jury List for January.

GRAND JURY.

Reading—Wm. S. Bildebrand, Joseph J. Kuhn, Moses M. Neely.
Germany—Wm. Butters, David Guldon.
Tyrone—Peter Reigle, Charles Yeatts, Baltzar Snyder.
Franklin—Jacob Hartman, John Brady.
Menallen—Thomas H Wright.
Hamiltonban—James H. Marshall, John Herbst.
Cumberland—Isaac Pfoutz, Leonard Bricker, Abraham Spangler.
Huntington—John Starry, Jacob Wierman
Straban—Samuel Deardorff, George B Monfort.
Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, John Boke.
Berwick bor.—Samuel Wolf.
Butler—Cornelius Hanes.

GENERAL JURY.

Gettysburg—Robert Smith.
Oxford—Jacob Hamm, Edward Colgan.
Freedom—Joseph Hoffman.
Cumberland—Jacob Hankey, John F. Currens, John Group
Straban—James L. Neely, Henry Wilmor, George Ehrehart, John Thomas.
Tyrone—Marks Bream
Butler—Daniel Miech, Jeremiah Roth, John Lauver.
Menallen—George Bender, Jacob B. Meals, John Eppleman
Huntington—Thomas N. Dicks, Daniel Menges, Jacob Meals, Richard Trimmer
Reading—John L. Taughinbaugh.
Liberty—Wm. Grayson
Berwick bor.—Sebastian Hafer.
Mountpleasant—Jesse Wolford.
Conewago—David Weikert.
Hamilton—John Louch, Barnhard Hildebrand, Joseph Shireman
Mountjoy—Daniel Sheely.
Franklin—Daniel Kuhn, Jacob Sheely, James Russell.
Germany—Wm Hull.
Latimore—Henry B Smith.

Blank Deeds, &c.

COMMON DEEDS, (single and double acknowledgment,) and Deeds for Executors and Administrators with the will annexed, just printed, on superior paper and with new type, at THE COMPILER office. Summonses, Subpoenas, Bonds, &c., also on hand and for sale. Dec. 21, 1857.

Edward McIntire,

SURVEYOR for the county of Adams. Office in Liberty township. Post-Office address, *Emmitsburg, Md.* Nov. 16, 1857.*

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST. HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Picking's store, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Dr. D. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M Jacobs, Prof. M. L. Stoever. [Gettysburg, April 11, '55.

Wm. B. McClellan,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office on the south side of the public square, 2 doors west of the Sentinel office. Gettysburg, August 22, 1853.

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay superded Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C; also American Claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given.—Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa, Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter. Gettysburg, Nov. 21, 1853.

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language—Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store. Gettysburg, March 20.

Adams County Mutual

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Incorporated March 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—S. R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—David M'Creary.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.
MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. M'Curdy, Jacob King, A. Heinrzelman, D. M'Creary, J. J. Kerr, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, A. B. Kurtz, Andrew Polley, S. Fahnestock, Wm. B. Wilson, H. A. Picking, Wm. B. M'Clellan, John Wolford, R. G. McCreary, John Horner, E. W. Stable, J. Aughinbaugh, Abdiel F. Gitt.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in successful operation for more than six years, and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury. The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P. M. Sept. 28, 1857.

The Farmers' & Mechanics'

SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS CO.—This Institution receives deposites, for which it pays interest as follows:

For over 10 months, 4 per cent. per annum. For 3 and not over 10 months, 3 per cent. per annum. For transient deposites, not less than 30 days, 2 per cent. per annum, payable on demand without notice.

A joint fund (capital) of $10,000 has been paid in.

For loans apply on Wednesday.

Sums received on deposite as low as a dime. Interest to be allowed whenever the deposites amount to $5,00, and on each additional $5,000 and upwards.

Office in South West Corner of Public Square, next to George Arnold's store. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and for receiving deposites every Saturday, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

President, GEORGE THRONE.
Treasurer & Secretary, GEORGE ARNOLD.
Directors,

John Brough,	John Horner,
Samuel Durboraw,	George Arnold,
A. Heintzelman,	Jacob Musselman,
D. McCreary,	D. McConaughy,
William Culp,	John Mickley,
Robert Horner,	John Throne.

April 6, 1857.

Hanover B. Railroad.

TRAINS over the Hanover Branch Railroad now run as follows:

First Train leaves Hanover at 9 A. M. with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Columbia, and Philadelphia. This Train also connects with the Express for Baltimore, arriving there at 12 M.

Second Train leaves at 1 P. M. with passengers for Baltimore and intermediate places, and returns with passengers from York, &c. J. LEIB, Agent.

Nov. 30, 1857.

SILVER.—A fine lot of Silver Spoons and Silver Forks, as low as city prices, now to be had at SCHICK'S. Call soon, as they sell rapidly.

TOBACCO & SEGARS, of best brands, and at astonishingly low rates these high times, at the Flour, Provision and Grocery Store of GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

The Poet's Corner.

THE BIRD THAT SUNG IN MAY.

A bird last Spring came to my window shutter
One lovely morning at the break of day;
And from his little throat did sweetly utter
A most melodious lay.

He had no language for his joyous passion,
No solemn measure, nor artistic rhyme;
Yet no devoted minstrel e'er did fashion
Such perfect tune and time.

It seemed of thousand joys a thousand stories,
All gushing forth in one tumultuous tide,
A hallelujah for the morning glories
That bloomed on every side.

And with each canticle's voluptuous ending
He sipped a dew drop from the dripping pane;
Then heavenward his little bill extending,
Broke forth in song again.

I thought to emulate his wild emotion,
And learn thanksgiving from his tuneful tongue;
But human heart ne'er uttered such devotion,
Nor human lips such song.

At length he flew and left me in my sorrow,
Lest I should hear those notes no more;
And though I early waked for him each morrow,
He came not nigh my door.

But once again, one silent summer even,
I met him hopping in the new-mown hay;
But he was mute, and looked not up to heaven—
The bird that sung in May!

Though now I hear from dawn to twilight hour
The house woodpecker and the noisy jay,
In vain I seek through leafless grove and bower,
The bird that sung in May!

And such, methinks, are childhood's dawning pleasures,
They charm a moment and then fly away;
Through life we sigh and seek those missing treasures,
The birds that sung in May.

This little lesson, then, my boy, remember,
To seize each bright winged blessing in its day;
And never hope to catch in cold December
The bird that sung in May.

[Harper's Weekly.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE

FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE U. S.

Com. Paulding Justified--Filibusterism Denounced--Letters of Instruction--Captain Chatard Recalled.

The following is the message of President Buchanan, communicated to the U. S. Senate, on Thursday, in response to a resolution of that body, asking for all the official correspondence touching the arrest of Gen. Walker. It is a document that will command no little attention:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1858.

In submitting to the Senate the papers for which they have called, I deem it proper to make a few observations.

In capturing General Walker and his command, after they had landed on the soil of Nicaragua, Commodore Paulding has, in my opinion, committed a grave error. It is quite evident, however, from the communications herewith transmitted, that this was done from pure and patriotic motives, and in the sincere conviction that he was promoting the interests and vindicating the honor of his country.

In regard to Nicaragua, she has sustained no injury by the act of Commodore Paulding. This has inured to her benefit, and relieved her from a dreaded invasion. She alone would have any right to complain of the violation of her territory; and it is quite certain she will never exercise this right. It unquestionably does not lie in the mouth of her invaders to complain in her name that she has been rescued by Commodore Paulding from their assaults.

The error of this gallant officer consists in exceeding his instructions, and landing his sailors and marines in Nicaragua, whether with or without her consent, for the purpose of making war upon any military force whatever which he might find in the country, no matter from whence they came. This power certainly did not belong to him. Obedience to law and conformity to instructions are the best and safest guides for all officers, civil and military; and when they transcend these limits, and act upon their own personal responsibility, evil consequences almost inevitably follow. Under these circumstances, when Marshal Rynders presented himself at the State Department, on the 29th ultimo, with Gen. Walker in custody, the Secretary informed him that the Executive Department of the government did not recognize General Walker as a prisoner; that it had no directions to give concerning him, and that it is only through the action of the judiciary that he could be lawfully held in custody to answer any charges that might be brought against him.

In thus far disapproving the conduct of Commodore Paulding, no inference must be drawn that I am less determined than I have ever been to execute the neutrality laws of the United States.—This is my imperative duty, and I shall continue to perform it by all the means which the constitution and the laws have placed in my power. My opinion of the value and importance of these laws corresponds entirely with that expressed by Mr. Monroe in his message to Congress of December 7, 1819. That wise, prudent and patriotic statesman says:

"It is of the highest importance to our national character and indispensable to the morality of our citizens that all violations of our neutrality should be prevented. No door should be left open for the evasion of our laws; no opportunity afforded to any who may be disposed to take advantage of it to compromit the interest or the honor of the nation."

The crime of setting on foot or providing the means for a military expedition within the United States, to make war against a foreign State with which we are at peace, is one of an aggravated and dangerous character, and early engaged the attention of Congress.—Whether the executive government possesses any, or what power, under the constitution, independently of Congress, to prevent or punish this and similar offences against the law of nations, was a subject which engaged the attention of our most eminent statesmen in the time of the administration of General Washington, and on the occasion of the French revolution. The act of Congress of the 5th June, 1794, fortunately removed all the difficulties on this question which had heretofore existed. The 5th and 7th sections of this act, which relate to the present question, are the same in substance with the 6th and 8th sections of the act of April 20th, 1818, and have now been in force for a period of more than sixty years.

The military expedition rendered criminal by the act must have its origin, must "begin" or "be set on foot" in the United States; but the great object of the law was to save foreign States with whom we were at peace from the ravages of these lawless expeditions proceeding from our shores. The 7th section alone, therefore, which simply defines the crime and punishment, would have been inadequate to accomplish this purpose and enforce our international duties. In order to render the law effectual it was necessary to prevent "the carrying on" of such expeditions to their consummation after they had succeeded in leaving our shores.—This has been done effectually, and in clear and explicit language, by the authority of the President, under the eighth section of the act to employ the land and naval forces of the U. States "for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories or domain of any foreign prince or State, or of any colony, or district of people with whom the United States are at peace."

For these reasons, had Com. Paulding intercepted the steamer "Fashion," with Gen. Walker and his command on board, at any period before they entered the port of San Juan de Nicaragua, and conducted them back to Mobile, this would have prevented them from "carrying on" the expedition, and have been not only a justifiable, but a praiseworthy act.

The crime well deserves the severe punishment inflicted upon it by our laws. It violates the principles of Christianity, morality and humanity held sacred by all civilized nations, and by none more than by the people of the United States. Disguise it as we may, such a military expedition is an invitation to reckless and lawless men to enlist under the banner of any adventurer to rob, plunder and murder the unoffending citizens of neighboring States who have never done them harm. It is a usurpation of the war making power which belongs alone to Congress; and the government itself, at least in the estimation of the world, becomes an accomplice in the commission of the crime unless it adopts all the means necessary to prevent and to punish it. It would be far better and more in accordance with the bold and manly character of our countrymen for the government itself to get up such expeditions than to allow them to proceed under the command of irresponsible adventurers. We could then at least exercise some control over our own agents, and prevent them from burning down cities and committing other acts of enormity of which we have read.

The avowed principle which lies at the foundation of the law of nations is contained in the Divine command that "all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." Tried by this unerring rule, we should be severely condemned if we shall not use our best exertions to arrest such expeditions against our feeble sister republic of Nicaragua. One thing is very certain; that people never existed who would call any other nation to a stricter account that we should ourselves for tolerating lawless expeditions from their shores to make war upon any portion of our territories. By tolerating such expeditions, we shall soon lose the high character which we have enjoyed ever since the days of Washington for the faithful performance of our international obligations and duties, and inspire distrust against us among the members of the great family of civilized nations.

But if motives of duty were not sufficient to restrain us from engaging in such lawless enterprises, our evident interest ought to dictate this policy.—These expeditions are the most effectual mode of retarding American progress; although to promote this is the avowed object of the leaders and contributors in such undertakings. It is beyond question the destiny of our race to spread themselves over the continent of North America, and this at no distant day, should events be permitted to take their natural course. The tide of emigrants will flow to the South, and nothing can eventually arrest its progress. If permitted to go there peacefully, Central America will soon contain an American population, which will confer blessings and benefits as well upon the natives as their respective governments. Liberty, under the restraint of law, will preserve domestic peace; whilst the different transit routes across the Isthmus in which we are so deeply interested will have assured protection. Nothing has retarded this happy condition of affairs so much as the unlawful expeditions which have been fitted out in the United States to make war upon the Central American States. Had one-half of the number of American citizens who have miserably perished in the first disastrous expedition of Gen. Walker settled in Nicaragua as peaceful emigrants, the object which we all desire would ere this have been, in a great degree, accomplished.

These expeditions have caused the people of the Central American States to regard us with dread and suspicion. It is our true policy to remove this apprehension, and to convince them that we intend to do them good, and not evil. We desire, as the leading power on this continent, to open, and, if need be, to protect every transit route across the Isthmus, not only for our own benefit, but that of the world, and thus open a free access to Central America, and through it to our Pacific possession.—This policy was commenced under favorable auspices, when the expedition, under the command of Gen. Walker, escaped from our territories, and proceeded to Punta Arenas. Should another expedition of a similar character again evade the vigilance of our officers and proceed to Nicaragua, this would be fatal, at least for a season, to the peaceful settlement of these countries, and to the policy of American progress. The truth is, that no administration can successfully conduct the foreign affairs of the country in Central America, or anywhere else, if it is to be interfered with at every step by lawless military expeditions "set on foot" in the United States.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

Accompanying the message are a number of official documents, including the instructions of Secretary Cass (heretofore published) directing naval, revenue and other federal officers to be on the alert and arrest all illegal military expeditions. Then follows a letter to the Secretary of the Navy, dated Oct. 7, from Lieut. Almy, commanding the U. S. steamer Fulton ordered to the harbor of Chirigui, to prevent the landing of such expeditions. Lieut. A., referring to the instructions of Secretary Cass, says:

These directions to preserve the neutrality of the country are very plain for the government of officers where they are required to act in the ports of, or in the jurisdiction of the United States; but I must confess that I might find myself embarrassed when required to act in a foreign and neutral port.—Therefore, I must be pardoned for soliciting from the honorable Secretary of the Navy answers to certain questions, and more specific instructions in the premises.

Suppose, for instance, that while lying in a port of Central America an American steamer should enter, having on board a large number of men whom I suspect of being "filibusters"—people intending to land for the purpose of obtaining possession of the country, and of forming a government there; must I seize this vessel, and bring her into a port of the United States, or merely use the force placed at my command to prevent their landing.

It is generally conceded that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please.—Suppose that this suspicious body of men inform me that they are going to travel; that their intention is to cross the isthmus, or intend to settle peaceably in the country for the purpose of developing its agricultural resources—indeed, that they have been invited to come and settle there.

These and other delicate points and kindred questions which may suggest themselves to the honorable Secretary of the Navy, I deem it necessary to be enlightened upon, in order that I may not compromise the government, and at the same time be enabled to assert and exercise the power intrusted to my hands with due spirit, dignity and respect.

To this the Secretary of the Navy replied. He says: True, that American citizens have a right to travel and go where they please, when engaged in lawful pursuit, but not to violate the laws of their own or any other country. They have a right to expatriate and to become citizens of any country which is willing to receive them, but not to make that right a mere cloak and cover for a warlike expedition against it or its government. Your instructions do not authorise you to act arbitrarily or upon mere suspicion. You will not seize an American vessel or bring her into port, or use the force under your command to prevent her landing her passengers upon mere suspicion. You will be careful not to interfere with lawful commerce. But where you find that an American vessel is manifestly engaged in carrying on an expedition or enterprise from the territories or jurisdiction of the United States against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua or Costa Rica, contrary to the sixth section of the act of Congress, of April 20th, 1818, already referred to, you will cause the force under your command to prevent it, and will not permit the men or arms engaged in it, or destined for it, to be landed in any part of Mexico or Central America.

The three points which it is most important to guard are Aspinwall, Chiriqui, and San Juan del Norte, and with this view you will dispose of the forces under your command to the best advantage. The President directs me to inform you that he considers it all-important that you should not leave the neighborhood of these points until further instructed by the department, which you are hereby ordered not do under any circumstances.

Should the Saratoga not have left before you receive this, you will suspend Commander Chatard from his command, and order him to return to the United States to await the further action of the department. You will then place Lieut. George S. Sinclair in command of the Saratoga, with directions to carry out the instructions to Commander Chatard of the 16th ultimo to proceed to Norfolk.

The Jamestown, Commander Kennedy, will leave Philadelphia early next week, to join you at San Juan.

I am respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
ISAAC TOUCEY.

Confession of one of the Lancaster Murderers.

The Lancaster *Examiner* says, "It is understood that Richards has made a confession of the crime. He lays all the blame on Anderson, whom he charges with concocting and perpetrating the murders. He says that *Anderson killed the two women while he remained on the outside to keep watch.* This story is not credited; however, as it is pretty certain the women were killed almost simultaneously, and that no one man could have overpowered two strong women in the time in which it is apparent the two murders were committed. It is generally thought that from the disposition Richards now has to make admissions in regard to the bloody deed, that he will eventually make a clean breast of it, and reveal the whole transaction."

Singular Discovery in Horticulture.

An Italian florist is said to have made the discovery that a delightful fragrance may be bestowed upon plants naturally inodorous by the following singular means: In order to attain this object, the roots are covered with fragrant manures. Thus, with a decoction of roses the discoverer has been enabled to give to the rhododendron the perfect fragrance of the rose. In order to secure a successful result, it is necessary to treat the seeds of the plant to which it is desired to give fragrance. They are steeped two or three days in the required essence, then dried in the shade, and shortly afterwards sown. If it is desired to change the natural odor of the plant for one more agreeable or more desirable, the strength of the essence is doubled or tripled, and a change must be made in the nutrition of the plant.

In order to make the artificial odor permanent, the plant must be sprinkled and dampened with the essence several days in the spring for two or three years. And thus, also, it is said, a gardener may at his pleasure cause different plants or trees to share their odors with each other, by boring through the stalk, or trunk, or root, an opening into which to pour the fragrant ingredients.

"Keep Your Mouth Shut."

Never allow the action of respiration to be carried on through the mouth. The nasal passages are clearly the medium through which respiration was by our Creator designed to be carried on.—"God breathed into man's nostrils the breath of life," previous to his becoming a living creature. The difference in the exhaustion of strength by a long walk with the mouth firmly closed and respiration carried on through the nostrils instead of through the mouth, is inconceivable to those who have never tried the experiment. It is said that the habit of carrying on the work of inspiration and expiration through the mouth is the origin of almost all diseases of the throat and lungs.

☞Some years since, Mr. J. G. Hendrickson, of Monmouth county, invented a perpetual motion machine, for which he was much ridiculed and even apprehended on a warrant, and his machine destroyed. He, however, reconstructed it, and set it again in motion, since which time, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, it has been going successfully. The *Journal* says that two or three days since, Hendrickson came into that office, with the same patient, thoughtful face, and holding in his hand the old invention, in a new dress. He has made it this time of brass ribs, so that there is nothing concealed, and no place of concealment; and in spite of the Jersey persecutors, *it will go!* He has attached to it a simple clock, and this machine furnishes the motive power. How far this power can be extended, it is not for us to say; but we must believe our eyes, and we once more assert that the machine will "go of itself."

☞The Northampton *Courier* vouches for the truth of a statement that a dog, sold in Canada by a resident of Vermont, a year or two since, waited until the St. Lawrence river had frozen over, travelled back to his old home, a distance of more than a hundred miles, and then, being ordered back by his former master, returned to his quarters in the Queen's dominions, where he has since remained, a faithful subject.

☞A living negro child, with two heads, four arms and four legs, is exhibited in Mobile. It is six years old, very intelligent, speaks with both mouths, sings well, waltzes and keeps time. This much the bill says; but the beholder cannot dismiss from his mind that he has before him two children, though strictly speaking, there is but one. The connection is with the spine, and the best physiologists of Europe and this country have pronounced it one individual child.

☞John Gruber, founder of the Hagerstown Almanac, and one of the oldest printers in the Union, died on Tuesday week, in the 91st year of his age.

☞One of the greatest luxuries of life, is to pay a bill. And yet there are some people who never indulge in the thing at all. Let such turn square round and try on a few.

☞Cincinnati, according to an estimate of the *Gazette*, has a population of 244,000 inhabitants, an increase in ten years of over 87,000. The value of manufactures and industry is set down at $80,000,000.

A Question for Our Friends.

We have a question to put to any of our Democratic friends who may feel like taking sides against the administration on the Kansas question. We ask—*Did you ever know a Democratic administration to go wrong on a great question?* We have often known a great clatter to be raised and kept up for a time, but the people always decided that the administration was right. There was a Bank clatter in Jackson's time, a Sub-Treasury clatter in Van Buren's, a Tariff clatter in Polk's, and a Nebraska clatter in Pierce's. Each of these clatters scared a few timid Democrats, but the sober second thought of the people set every thing right in time. We have a Kansas clatter now, and some of our friends are afraid Buchanan is not right. We repeat to them the question—Did you ever know a Democratic administration to be wrong?—*Valley Spirit.*

From the Pennsylvanian.

☞We commend the following article, which we extract from the *New York Herald*, to the careful attention of all those who are desirous of freeing Congress and the country from this Kansas difficulty. The *Herald* is right in its estimation of the course of the Administration with reference to the Lecompton Constitution. If a portion of the people of Kansas did not go to the polls and vote, they cannot expect the President to aid them in interfering with the legal rights of those who did avail themselves of the privilege. All the President has to guide him is the Constitution, the laws of Congress, and the Territorial Legislature of Kansas. As none of these have been infracted by the Lecompton Convention, and as the people have expressed their opinion upon the Constitution submitted, there is but one course to pursue, and that is to admit the State when the Constitution is presented, localize the question, and let the people of Kansas take care of themselves in their *own way*, in the future. The *Herald* says:

According to our latest authentic information from Washington upon Kansas affairs, the administration will most probably adhere to the Lecompton Constitution, even with the adoption of the slavery clause, and upon that basis recommend the admission of Kansas into the Union as a sovereign State.—And in view of the removal of this bone of contention from Congress, and the transfer of the entire authority and responsibility in the matter to the people directly concerned, the prompt admission of Kansas, even as a slave State, is, after all, perhaps the best thing that can be done.

The Lecompton Convention was a legitimate and authoritative body. It submitted the only Constitutional issue of any moment to a vote of the people. Granted that the Kansas free State party there are five to one, or even as ten to one, of the pro-slavery party, the responsibility lies with the former for allowing the latter to carry the late election by default. But, again, no serious outrage will be committed upon the free State party by admitting Kansas as a slave State, possessing, as that party does, a numerical ascendancy sufficient to change their organic law within six months, into a free State Constitution.

Next, so far as a Congressional balance of power is concerned, the admission of Kansas as a slave State, and its temporary existence as a slave State, will amount to nothing as a Southern acquisition. Minnesota, with her free State Constitution, and with her Congressional delegation as a State, already elected, must be admitted within a few weeks. Close behind her will come Oregon, as another free State, and with a case so clearly and indisputably in favor of the acceptance of her Constitution that she cannot be rejected. Here, then, supposing Kansas to be admitted as a slave State, she will be more than counterbalanced by two additional free States admitted during the same session of Congress.

There was a very great agitation in 1820 against the admission of Missouri as a slave State; but the equivalent to the North in the admission of Maine as a new free State, formed an essential element of the Missouri compromise.—And surely at this day, with their preponderance in the Union firmly established, the Northern States may consent to the admission of Kansas as a temporary slave State in consideration of the paramount object of giving to the people of Kansas the absolute right and the entire responsibility of managing their own affairs in their own way.

We anticipate a tremendous row in Congress should the administration recommend the admission of Kansas as a slave State upon the basis of the late Lecompton constitutional election; but let the act be consummated, and within six months all the existing agitation, and all the terrible uproar which is threatened, will have died away.

☞The people of Morristown, N. J., were victimized last week by a fellow who pretended to be an agent of the "Swiss Bell Ringers," and announced a concert. He contracted bills at a hotel, the printing office, the hall, &c., and on the appointed evening for the entertainment received the money at the door, amounting to a considerable sum. Just before the hour for commencing the concert he decamped with the funds, leaving the audience, numbering over three hundred, to amuse themselves by waiting. Of course, no "Ringers" appeared, and after becoming aware of the deception the audience dispersed.

A Warm December.—The meteorologist of the Boston Traveler reports the average temperature of the first twenty-four days of December as 38 19 degrees, which is six degrees above the average of the same period during thirty-three years. The average temperature last December was 26 8, or 12 degrees colder than this year.

☞A young lady recently committed suicide, by drowning, at Pottsville, because her parents would not consent to her marriage with the person of her choice. Her name was Miss Rosa Sheely, aged about 17 years.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.

Proceedings of the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Co., held in the Court House, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on Monday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M:

On Motion, R. G. M'CREARY, Esq., was called to the Chair, and H. J. STAHLE chosen Secretary.

The Minutes of the last meeting were read, corrected and approved.

The reports of the President, Engineer and the Auditors (appointed to examine the accounts of the President) and Treasurer of the Company, were laid before the meeting, read, accepted and ordered to be filed and published in the papers of the borough.

A Bill was presented by the retiring Board of Directors for services rendered during the year, amounting to $234, which, on motion, was ordered to be paid. On motion—

Resolved,—That the Board of Directors to be elected for the ensuing year, be requested to collect the penalty allowed by law, of 12 per cent. on all stock instalments from the time they became due the Company, unless paid before the 20th instant. On motion—

Resolved,—That this meeting now proceed to the election of a President and twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

Adjourned *sine die*.

H. J. STAHLE, *Sec'y*

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT.

To the Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company:—

The President and Directors of your Company in surrendering the trust confided to them during the past fiscal year, ending this day, herewith exhibit a full and complete statement of the affairs and proceedings of the Company for such year, so as to put the Stockholders in possession of the exact condition of the Company.

The collection of the stock subscription has been progressing as rapidly, during the year, as the conditions would admit. The last instalment was due and payable on the 12th of November last, and the financial condition of the Company has been somewhat deranged by the tardiness in many of the Stockholders in paying. A few have not paid anything on their subscription, and against those have suits been instituted. Others having paid three or four instalments neglected to pay the rest as they became due; and after being notified to make payment, and not regarding the notice, suits were instituted against these.—There is thus yet uncollected on the stock subscription (leaving out of the question IRWIN and TAYLOR's subscribition,) $30,948 83 nearly all of which is available. This delay in payment during the year has necessarily caused the work to progress less rapidly than it would have done, had the Treasurer been in the receipt of all the instalments as they became due. It is hoped that the next Board of your selection, will enforce the payment of all back instalments, as rapidly as possible; and collect the penalty allowed by law, for the delay.

In May last, the Board of Directors authorized the President to issue Bonds and Mortgage the property of the Company as a security therefor, as provided by the supplement to the Charter. This was accordingly done, and 370 Bonds of the denomination of $500 each, and 150 Bonds of the denomination of $100, were issued with 6 per cent. interest coupons attached, and the principal falling due in 20 years. An effort was then made to dispose of some of the Bonds, and subscriptions were taken, payable at different periods, amounting to $36,200, at 80 per cent of their par value. A portion of this subscription remains unpaid, the time for its payment not having arrived. A loan of $15,000 was also made during the year, at 6 per cent, by hypothecating some of these bonds. The purposes for which the money was raised, will be explained afterwards. In order to bring the affairs of the Company to a successful termination, it will be necessary for the next Board to sell more of these Bonds during the year, and as they offer a safe and profitable investment, it is thought that a large amount of them can be disposed of in this county.

The grading of the Road has been progressing steadily and without interruption during the year, and is nearly finished, as will be seen by the report of the Engineer herewith submitted.

On the 13th of June last, the President by authority of the Board, entered into a contract with Messrs. VOSS, LIVINGSTON and Co., of New York and London, for 1350 tons of Iron for the Road, this being the amount of 50 lb rail required to lay the track from Hanover to Gettysburg, and the necessary sidings and switches. This Iron was to be delivered at different periods during the fall and winter.—The price to be paid was $60 per ton, one half cash, and the balance in six, seven, eight and nine months. They delivered 414 tons in July, for which they were paid the cash in full, and the credits were apportioned to the balance. The last of September the contract called for the delivery of 300 tons more, which was accordingly delivered in Baltimore; and on this lot the Company paid in the proportion of fourteen fourtieths cash and credit, to wit;—$4,665 26 in cash, and in four notes of the Company, running six, seven, eight and nine months, for $3,332 33 each. The Company thus has already delivered into their possession, 744 tons of Iron, which is sufficient to lay 2¼ miles of track. The Iron is of the best quality of Welsh Rail, of an excellent pattern. The delivery of the balance of the Iron will be made in April next.

In July last, the Board contracted with Messrs. POLIX and WELTY, for laying the track, including the filling in between the cross ties, and the ditching of the road, for $375 per mile. They commenced the work of laying track at Hanover, in August, and owing to the very great and annoying delay and difficulty in procuring cross ties, the work did not progress as rapidly as it should have done. But the track is now completed as far as New Oxford, and trains of cars with freight and passengers, are running daily between Oxford and Hanover. Thus, this portion of the road is now bringing in a revenue to the Company. It is supposed that the Board of Directors will suspend the laying of track until spring opens, when it will again be resumed and pushed forward with vigor. The rails now on hand, will lay the track within seven miles of Gettysburg, so that there will be no delay early in the spring, from want of materials. Contracts are also made for cross ties, to be delivered at different points along the line of the road, but notwithstanding the exertions which have been made to secure them, it is feared there will be a scarcity. The whole number delivered on the road is about 16,500 ties. During the fall a contract was entered into with the Hanover Branch Railroad Co., to work the finished portion of your Road. The terms are 30 cents per mile—the Hanover Co. furnishing the motive power, fuel, passenger and baggage cars and all the necessary operatives—your Company being at no expenses whatever except paying the number of miles run. They then draw freight to the full capacity of their Locomotive, if desired.

The Board of Directors fixed, by resolution, a certain per centage to be paid to the Treasurer on all moneys disbursed by him. Consequently the Board deemed it to the interest of the Company, that the President should make sale of Bonds and receive and disburse all moneys arrising from the sale of Bonds, and thus save to the Company the expense of the per centage, to which they would have been subjected under the resolution. Accordingly, the President received the moneys arising from sale and hypothecation of Bonds, and charged himself with the net proceeds, as appears by the accompanying statement, made by the Auditors appointed, to examine and audit the accounts of the President and Treasurer. The Treasurer is also charged with the amount received from Stockholders and the amounts of the Vouchers, for moneys paid out are deducted. This shows a balance in their hands, jointly, of $1,624 54. But the balance in the Treasurer's hands is, as ascertained by the Auditors, $2,266 91. This would leave a balance due, by the Company, to the President, of $642 37. But he has borrowed, on his individual notes, from divers persons, and applied to the use of the Company, $621, which would leave the balance due him, by the Company, of $11 37. For a full and complete statement of the financial condition of the Company, you are referred to the annexed report of the Auditors, who have classed the numerous vouchers, and thus exhibited the financial condition of the Company.

The past fiscal year has been a memorable one, in the history of Railroad Enterprises, as well as, in all other departments of business.—It has been a year of general suspensions and failures, but amid all the financial disturbances and embarrassments the work on the road has not been, for an hour, suspended. It is thought that the crisis is over now, and with the proper, careful, management no delay need occur, and that during the next summer the road will be completed to Gettysburg. The very fact that the Company weathered the financial storm which was wrecking both the weak and strong without for a moment swerving from the course of its destiny, should give entire confidence to all, that now, when the storm is subsiding the goal will soon be reached with comparative ease and safety. The more speedily to consummate this object the Board of your selection should demand and cheerfully receive the hearty sympathy and co-operation of all the Stockholders.—Their unanimous aid and assistance they need. This, as all well know they have not had during the past year so that there was more to contend against than the financial storm.—Another current was set in motion, which, it is hoped has now subsided and that all will go on smoothly and harmoniously hereafter.

In conclusion it becomes our painful duty to state that one most worthy member of the Board to whom you entrusted the interests of the Company at the last election has been taken from our midst by death. The remains of John B. McPherson, Esq., were consigned to their last resting place on the very day on which your road was formally opened for business from Hanover to Oxford. We can all most cordially congratulate the Stockholders on the judicious selection you made in placing him in the Board to assist in managing your affairs.

To his wise counsels, long experience and matured judgment, we can officially bear testimony and unite with the family and community in mourning his loss.

By order of the Board
ROBERT M'CURDY, *Pres't*

January 11th, 1858.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS.

ROBERT MCCURDY, President, and J. H. MCCLELLAN, Treasurer, in account with the Gettysburg Railroad Company:

1857. DR.		
To cash rec'd on bonds (Co. by sale & hypothecation	$35,940 00	
" Cash rec'd from Stockholders,	46,028 75	
		$81,968 75
CR.		
By cash paid Irwin & Taylor, as per contract,	$27,582 32	
" Railroad Iron, 744 T., 2 cwt., 0 qr., 11 lbs.,	31,316 96	
" Expenses of Bonding Yard, &c.,	92 30	
" Laying track, switches, pipes, tank, &c.,	3,327 82	
" Chairs and spikes,	2,561 67	
" Cross ties,	3,547 40	
" Freight and wharfage,	1,731 92	
" Castings for switches, frogs, &c.,	524 83	
" Discounts & exchanges,	591 91	
" Irwin & Taylor (st'k cert.)	5,150 00	
" Land Damages,	2,525 85	
" Allowance to Directors, (per res. of st'kholders,)	147 00	
" Custom-house expenses,	216 00	
" Printing,	747 75	
" Salaries,	797 56	
" Expenses of election,	2 50	
" Bills receivable,	180 00	
		$80,344 21
Balance,		$1,624 54

The undersigned, appointed Auditors by the Board of Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company to examine and audit the accounts of the President and Treasurer of said Company, do report as above stated, leaving a balance in their hands due the Company of $1,624 54.

J. W. HENDRIX,
ABRAHAM KRISE,
GEORGE THRONE.

Jan. 9, 1858.

REPORT OF THE ENGINEER.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, GETTYSBURG R. R.,
New Oxford, Jan. 8, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Gettysburg Railroad Company:

GENTLEMEN:—Since my last Report, which I had the honor to submit to your Board on the first day of January, A. D., 1857, from unforeseen and uncontrollable retarding causes the progress of constructing the Gettysburg Railroad was much delayed, and the sanguine hopes then entertained not entirely realized. I have, however, much pleasure in being now enabled to communicate to you the gratifying information, that your Road is now from its *point d' appui* or conjunction with the Hanover Branch Railway, completed to New Oxford: herewith submitting to you the routine of operations on said road from that period to the present time.

On the eleventh day of February, A. D., 1856, ground was broken on your road, but the weather proving unfavorable, very little effective work was accomplished until the following spring, when several Sections were started and the undertaking progressed steadily ever since.

On the fourteenth day of August last the superstructure of Section 1 was commenced, and the laying down of the rails pushed on as rapidly as circumstances would admit of.

On the tenth day of September last, part of the road,—crossing the division line, between York and Adams counties, about one mile from the connection with the Hanover Branch Railroad—being nearly finished, the first Locomotive with a train of passengor cars entered the county of Adams, on which occasion the friends of the undertaking signalized the event by a public demonstration.

The grading of the bed of the road was completed to this place on the fourteenth day of October, when the force employed was transferred to Section six, between this place and the Conowago.

The unfinished portion of the grading along the entire line has been constantly and steadily progressing: all the light work is completed with the exception of trimming up. The distinctive quality of the grading unfinished is heavy, with considerable sand and granite rock, but I doubt not from the energy of the Contractors working the sections and the vigorous efforts they are making to finish the work, that it will be accomplished early in the ensuing spring.

The autumn and winter thus far have been propitious and encouraging to the Contractors. The work on Section 6 is moved forward as fast as circumstances will admit of, and can be made ready for laying down the track in about three months, at the completion of which grading, the laying down of rails will again be resumed at this place.—No probable cause of hindrance will interfere to delay the work of Messrs. Irwin & Taylor, the Contractors, who are using every effort to have the grading finished.

The bridge intended to span Conowago Creek near New Oxford is ready framed, the material on the ground and only awaits erection.

Sections 7, 8 and 9, westward of the stream are graded,—ready for mounting superstructure.

Sections 10 and 11 are now being worked with all the force and celerity attainable, having regard to permanency: only one heavy embankment and one excavation of considerable depth remaining to be made.

Sections 12 and 13 require very little more than trimming to complete them.

Section 14 is pushed with all possible available energy, and will in seasonable time be in a fit state for the superstructure.

Section 15 is finished and ready for laying down the rails.

All the bridges, culverts and masonry are completed with the exception named on Section 6, and a street bridge over the line of Railroad at New Oxford.

The iron track was laid down within half a mile of New Oxford on the 20th of December, when circumstances within the knowledge of the Board occurred, which delayed the completion of the track to the latter place until the 30th of the same month. The two side tracks and a Y to reverse the Locomotive were finished on the 5th inst. and the work of track laying accomplished. In the out-set the completion of the road to Oxford was promised at a much earlier period, but unforeseen and unavoidable circumstances combined to prevent it and the work was at times reluctantly intermitted.

Now, however, it gives me unfeigned pleasure to state, that all is thus far as perfect as the weather will permit, the track in good effective order, with an abundant supply of water for the locomotive.

On the sixth day of January, A. D., 1858, the road from Hanover to New Oxford was formally opened. A large and respectable number of the citizens of this county with many friends and well wishers of Railroad progress and extension, from York county and elsewhere, were in attendance,—joined in the celebration and were repeatedly transported to and fro in the cars by the locomotive over the finished portion of the road,—who with a large concourse of people from the vicinage were the witnesses of the first passing of the iron horse from Hanover to New Oxford as a motive power for the conveyance of passengers and freight.

This day will in time to come, form a memorable era in the history of Adams county, and be recorded as the dawn of prosperity in the business relations of the territory the Gettysburg Railroad is superimposed on and extended over: it must inevitably stimulate and bring lucrative employment to every station on the route.

In conclusion, I here take occasion to suggest to the Board of Directors, that all possible available efforts should be made to procure and deliver the iron rails and cross-ties on the route, enabling the track-layers to resume operations early in the approaching season and thereby secure the complete finish of the entire line from Hanover to Gettysburg in the early part of next summer.

Very respectfully submitted,
JOS. S. GITT, *Engineer*.

LITTLESTOWN RAILROAD.

Reports of Officers, made Jan. 11, 1858.

REPORT OF PRESIDENT & DIRECTORS.

To the Stockholders of the Littlestown Railroad Company:

The President and Directors of the Littlestown Railroad Company, before re-placing in your hands the trust confided to them by you during the past year, in compliance with law and in accordance with their own wishes, desire to give you a full, fair and unvarnished statement of such matters as may be of interest, either as to the past, the present or the future of the Littlestown Railroad. It is known to most of the stockholders that during the month of May last a contract was entered into with Charles McFadden, Esq., for the grading and masonry of the road, at a very fair and reasonable price per cubic yard for whatever amount of the same should be required in its completion. In accordance with that contract, Mr. McFadden commenced active work, and by the 1st of December last had advanced so rapidly with the grading and masonry as to justify the Board of Directors in entering into a contract for the laying of track, as the parts of the work unfinished could in no manner retard the laying down of the rails. By the terms of this contract, the contractor, Mr. McFadden, was obliged to commence the laying of the track immediately and continue to do so from time to time during the winter season when the weather and condition of the road bed permitted, and to have the entire road ready for the transportation of freight, &c. on or before the first day of June next. Accordingly one mile of road has been laid, and as the weather has been very favorable the contractor is going on with the work actively, and as all the rails, chairs and spikes, ties, &c., have been contracted for and are being delivered along the road, nothing but inclement weather can prevent an early completion of the work; seven consecutive weeks of suitable weather would enable the contractor to finish the main track to Littlestown.

As contracts for almost everything connected with the road have been entered into, it is needless to say that heavy expenses have been unavoidably incurred by the board: they are therefore obliged very earnestly to urge all stockholders in arrears to come forward and do everything in their power to enable those who are to succeed the present board to meet the liabilities of the company as they fall due. It will be seen by the accompanying report that on the 28th of December when the 8th installment was payable, about $14,000 were due by persons who have commenced paying. This should not be so.—Persons who are indifferent and careless with regard to their payments should remember that they are not only embarrassing the Board of Directors by throwing difficulties in their way, but that they are really injuring themselves by hazarding the credit and reputation of their own enterprise. The character of the road must be sustained, and this depends upon yourselves. It matters not how active, how efficient, how laborious your Board of Directors may be, if you do not comply with your engagements with them you tie up their hands and prevent them from sustaining the reputation of your road. As your enterprise is so near its close, be not the fault of its failure yours. Justice to those who have promptly paid their installments as they fell due requires that immediate steps should be taken by the succeeding board to collect all stock in arrears without regard to persons. From the annexed report it will be perceived that it will be necessary, either by mortgage or such means as may hereafter seem advisable to the next Board of Directors, to borrow whatever sum may be required to meet all the liabilities of the company, and there should be no difficulty in securing the necessary amount as the investment will be perfectly safe and the interest regularly paid; it will be perfectly safe because the iron rails alone will sell for nearly double the sum required to be borrowed; besides the security thus afforded, the lands and buildings belonging to the company would be pledged in payment thereof.

The land damages may prove somewhat higher than was at first expected. Everything however, has been done by the board to bring all claims for damages to an honorable and reasonable conclusion, and all the cases are in the way of settlement, either amicably or by jury. Arrangements have been, or are being, made with the Northern Central Railroad for the furnishing of cars, and with the Hanover Branch Railroad for the motive power, on fair and reasonable terms. It would be an act of injustice if the board failed to mention the kind feeling always evinced towards your enterprise by those who have the management of those roads, and the courtesy always extended to those with whom you have entrusted it.

As to the future earnings of the road, at this time it is impossible to say more, than that from its comparatively small cost and from the large amount of produce of every kind which daily passes through Littlestown to Hanover in wagons, and from the quantity of coal, lumber, &c. brought back, and the abundance of iron ore in our neighborhood, there is every reason to hope that those who invested their money in the road will not have done so without a fair return. With the anxious hope that but a few months will pass by before your road is completed, and with the consciousness of having discharged the responsible duty imposed on them, imperfectly it may be, yet to the best of their judgment and ability and to the satisfaction of their own consciences, the Board of Directors respectfully submit the following reports:

Jan. 11, 1858. Amount of cash received from payments on stock, $29,183 60

EXPENDITURES.

Cash paid Chas. McFadden, grading & bridging,	$8,258 41	
" Engineer,	300 00	
" Charter and seal,	115 00	
" Expenses of location,	104 30	
" Land damages,	900 00	
" Ties,	895 92	
" Stationery, holding election, and expenses of collecting stock,	117 74	
" Bridges,	220 75	
" Station house,	567 25	
" Iron rails,	15,993 11	
" Printing,	19 70	
" Freight,	25 70	
" Chairs and spikes,	701 40	
" 2 culv'ts at road crossgs,	15 00	
" Salary & exp. of Pres't,	550 00	
" Salary of Secretary,	25 00	
" Pay of Treasurer,	143 59	
		28,862 88
Balance on hand,		$322 12
Am't of stock sold 1159 shares at $50	$58,750 00	
Am't of stock paid in up to Jan. 11,	29,185 00	
	$24,565 00	
Amount of installments due Dec. 28,	$14,275 00	

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

ENGINEER'S OFFICE, NEW OXFORD,
January 5, 1858.

To the President and Directors of the Littlestown Railroad:

GENTLEMEN:—Permit me to submit to you the following statement of operations in the Engineering Department of your road, since my *reconnoissance* and first survey in November, A. D., 1855. In compliance with the directions received from your board, I commenced active official proceedings on the sixteenth day of March last, and completed the preliminary views by the middle of April following, when I submitted my report to you.

A series of new routes were surveyed between the twentieth and twenty-fifth, and on the twenty-eighth day of April, A. D., 1857, I began the location of your road—beginning at Littlestown and connecting at Hanover with the Branch Railroad.—From the number of proposed courses I was unable to complete and lay down the selected route and make calculations of the various lines until the sixteenth day of May following.

A letting of the road being published on the sixth day of June last, the contract for the grading and masonry of the Littlestown Railroad was allotted to Mr. Charles McFadden, who was instructed to commence active operations without delay.

On the fourth day of July, A. D., 1857, ground was formally broken on your road and the event celebrated by a collation, addresses and a large assemblage of the friends of the undertaking who were all resolved "to go ahead."

The work of grading was continued and since prosecuted with commendable energy until about the twenty-fifth day of December last, when the work was partly suspended for the winter season.

The Masonry is all completed with the exception of two small culverts: the grading, not including the trimming up part: about two hundred feet of unfinished embankment at the Conowago and Plum creeks remains to be done.

The length of your road extends seven miles and a fraction: the grades in any part do not exceed fifty-two and eight-tenth feet per mile, and varying from this inclination to a perfect plane. The curves are easy and the embankments light, so that the repairs cannot be expensive when the road is in perfect running order; also diminishing in a great degree the liability of disasters and destruction of life and property, which some other Railroads from their injudicious location and faulty structure are peculiarly exposed to. It is a remarkable fact that no *rock* has been met in the road bed so formidable as to require blasting. The materials for the superstructure of the bridges are on the ground and are about being put up.

The laying down of the track was commenced at the interjunction with the Hanover Branch Railroad on the third day of December last, and prosecuted with energy, until the twenty-fifth, when the weather was found too unfavorable for further work. Nearly one mile of the iron track is now laid. It will, however, prove advantageous to the Company and the track-layer if further operations are suspended until spring.

The freight house at Littlestown is nearly finished, and preparations are being made for the transportation of Produce, Merchandise and Iron Ore, as soon as the track is completed. I hope that the spring season may open early and favorably, admitting a rapid continuation of the work, so as to ensure the opening of the Littlestown Railroad on the first day of June, A. D., 1858, within one year after breaking ground.

So far the stockholders in this undertaking have reason to be well satisfied with the energy and progress made by their officers. Few roads in the State have held out so flattering a promise of an early revenue, and with a continuation of the fostering aid and comfort hitherto extended to it, its early completion and active business will make it one of the most popular of inland Railroads.

Respectfully submitted,
JOS. S. GITT, *Engineer*.

Message of Gov. Denver, of Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, January 13.—The Message of Gov. Denver to the Legislature of Kansas, has just been received.

He ascribes the animosity and bitter feelings existing in the Territory, more to personal hostility than political considerations. He refers to the action of the citizens of Nebraska as worthy of imitation by the people of Kansas. He draws attention to the second section of the schedule of the Lecompton Constitution, advising the avoidance of legislation until the action of Congress is ascertained; for should Kansas be admitted under that Constitution, all the acts of the Legislature will be nullified. He recommends early attention to the collection of a revenue for the building of a prison. He alludes to the rumor of the existence of an organization similar to the Danites of Utah, and advises action with reference thereto. Other suggestions, relative to amending the election laws, the protection of the school lands, etc., are made.

Horrible Murder in Canada.

HAMILTON, C. W., January 11.—A most atrocious murder was committed at Poolville, four miles from here, last night. Jared Comstock and his wife, aged over seventy years, were the victims. Their son was the murderer; he has been for some time insane. At about eight o'clook last evening he killed his father by knocking him down with an axe, and his mother was killed with a skillet. He then cut their hearts out, and eat one of the bodies into pieces, and roasted the other on the stove, eating a portion of it. He intended to have killed his sister, but fortunately, she escaped. The murderer is in custody and has confessed the act.

Beauties of the Law.—At the recent term of the Circuit Court of Tazewell, Tenn., a fellow was arraigned for stealing a raw hide. He alleged that he had purchased it from a negro.—The attorney for the Commonwealth admitted his statement and he was acquitted, but was immediately indicted for trading with a negro. Thereupon the accused introduced two witnesses to prove that he had stolen the hide, when he was of course discharged; and having been tried for stealing he could not be tried the second time for the same offense, and was turned loose unpunished. Such is the perfection of human wisdom.

A Lucky Fellow.—It is stated in a late Irish paper that a baker's porter in Cork, named Geo, Jennings, earning 9s. a week, has within the past week been declared heir to a property estimated at £3,000,000, together with an estate yielding £50,000 per annum, as the rightful representative of the Jennings whose property has been for years in the English Court of Chancery.

The Compiler.

H. J. Stahle, Editor and Proprietor.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Jan. 18, 1858.

☞The President of the United States has our thanks for a copy of his Message, as printed by order of the Senate and House of Representatives.

☞Senator BREWER and Messrs. WILL and PICKING, of the House, have placed us under obligations for Legislative documents.

Legislative.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the 7th inst., Mr. Brewer read in place an act to revise and continue in force the law graduating lands upon which purchase money is due the Commonwealth.

On Monday, Mr. Randall read in place an act to establish a General Banking Law.

The Senate Committees were appointed by the Speaker. The more important are composed as follows:

Finance.—Messrs. Buckalew, Coffey, Knight, Souther and Fetter.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Wilkins, Finney, Bell, Creswell and Scofield.

Estates and Escheats.—Messrs. Bell, Scofield, Brewer, Souther and Turney.

Corporations.—Messrs. Wright, Souther, Steele, Schell and Schaeffer.

Banks.—Messrs. Cresswell, Finney, Bell, Coffey and Marselis.

Retrenchment and Reform.—Messrs. Steele, Finney, Wilkins, Gregg and Miller.

Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures.—Messrs. Knox, Rutherford, Evans, Baldwin and Ely.

Vice and Immorality.—Messrs. Miller, Gregg, Straub, Baldwin and Evans.

The most important House committees are thus made up:

Ways and Means.—Messrs. Calhoun, Jackman, Strathers, Melloy, Smith, (Cambria,) Crawford, Turner, Rhodes and Imbrie.

Judiciary.—Messrs. Goepp, Nill, Chase, Jenkins, Smith, (Berks,) Lawrence, Owen, Calhoun and McClure.

Agriculture.—Messrs. Kincaid, Wolf, Wittner, Shields, Will, Roland and Gilliland.

Banks.—Messrs. Hodgson, Abrams, Foster, Dohnert, Lloyd, Pownall, Hamel, Ent and McDonald.

Education.—Messrs. Nill, Stephens, Ramsdell, Stuart, Owens, Sharp, Chase, Christy and Kincaid.

Both Houses have passed a bill for the publication of a Legislative Daily Record. R. J. Haldeman, of the *Patriot and Union*, has received the contract.

A bill has been reported in the Senate, and passed by that body, for the purchase of a House and Lot, as a residence for our Governors whilst in office, on the River front, in Harrisburg, not to cost over $11,000. Gov. Pollock's recommendation to erect a Governor's Mansion was reported against, as too expensive.

Com. Paulding.—The fillibusters, it appears, do not comprise all the residents of New Orleans, as we see by the papers of that city that a subscription has been opened for the purpose of presenting to Commodore Paulding a sword of honor, and to the officers and crew of the frigate Wabash a flag, as an evidence of the approval of their acts in the capture of Walker.

Walker at the South.—Both the Savannah Republican and the New Orleans Bulletin deny the existence of the pretended sympathy for Walker and his fillibustering schemes in those cities and the South. They say the people cannot be misled in this manner by the politicians.

☞There are strong doubts of the guilt of Donnelly, executed at Freehold, New Jersey, week before last.—It is boldly asserted by the Philadelphia *Argus* that he was the victim of Know Nothing persecution, having been born of Irish parents and belonging to the Catholic persuasion. More light is likely to be thrown upon the subject, which will place his judges and accusers in no enviable position.

☞The nomination of Mr. Clifford to the Supreme Bench has been confirmed by the U. S. Senate.

☞Jacob Stuckratti, Dem., has been elected mayor of Allegheny city, Pa. He is the first Democratic mayor ever elected in that city.

☞The prothonotary contested election at Lancaster, has been decided in favor of Carpenter, Dem.

The Way the Wind Blows.—Four-fifths of the Democratic papers of this State, support DOUGLAS and popular sovereignty.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

☞Major Freas professes to print an "independent" paper, and if he continues his efforts to bolster up Abolitionism much longer, he will become "*independent*" even of Truth. Four-fifths of the Democratic papers of the State are with Mr. BUCHANAN, not DOUGLAS—and it is difficult to conceive how the editor of the *Telegraph* can fail to know this.

The Arrest of Walker.

We desire to express our hearty admiration of the statesmanlike Message of President BUCHANAN in regard to "Fillibustering," given on our first page this morning. His condemnation of the lawless spirit of Walker, his abettors and sympathizers, is full, positive and very earnest. While he thinks that Commodore Paulding committed a grave technical error in arresting Walker on the soil of Nicaragua, he nevertheless highly applauds the intention of that gallant officer, and justifies his conduct in the particular that Walker was obstructing the transit route, which we are obligated by treaty to assist in keeping open and free from all interlopers. The message is altogether excellent, and in this region, where men are not in the habit of sympathizing with outlawry of any kind, the President is highly applauded for putting his foot down firmly, and resolving to give all the force of his administration to break down these most disreputable forays against feeble neighboring republics with which we are at peace. We are quite confident that his noble stand will have the effect to show the fillibusters how feeble a minority they are in.—Thousands of good and true men at the South are heartily disgusted with these lawless exhibitions and their infamous leaders.

"Tariff! Tariff!!"

It is enough to disgust the most inveterate demagogue, to hear the Know Nothings and Black Republicans crying out for a "high tariff." Why in the name of shovel ploughs, asks the Bedford Gezette, didn't they try to establish a "high tariff" when they had the control of Congress, if they consider it a measure of so much importance to the country? Why, if they believe the doctrine they are now preaching, *did they lower the duties imposed by the Democratic tariff of* 1846? Why did they support for Governor, at the last election, the bitterest and most uncompromising anti-tariff man in the Union? Intsead of agitating the subject of a "high tariff," when in the last Congress they had a solid working majority, they consumed their time fighting about "Bleeding Kansas" and in settling for bribes with railroad companies to which they had made extravagant grants of public lands. Instead of raising the duties authorized by the Democratic Revenue Tariff of 1846, they *lowered* them, so that now the Government is compelled to give its paper in payment of Know Nothing Abolition debts, there not being a sufficient revenue. Instead of supporting a "*tariff man*" for Governor, they nominated and voted for "*the only British free trade tory in all Pennsylvania!*" Beautiful fellows to talk about a "high tariff," to be sure!

A Curious Development.

The Committee appointed to make an investigation into the affairs of the Middlesex Mass. Manufacturing Company, which suspended during the recent panic, have just published their report. Among other things, it discloses the startling fact that "*to aid in securing the passage of the Revised Tariff Act by Congress in the Summer of* 1857, *the Company paid out eighty-seven thousand dollars!*"

The corporation that would expend its money in this manner, deserves to go down. Those of its members who engaged in the dirty transaction were either knaves or fools—knaves, if they went deliberately to work to corrupt Congressmen by bribes; and fools, if they paid their money to professional borers, under the delusion that these vagabonds had any influence that was worth buying.

Consistency!

The Frederick *Union* is informed that Mr. Berry, the Speaker of the Maryland Know Nothing House of Delegates, Vaughan Smith, Chief Clerk, Bunting, a Clerk of the House, and the Sergeant-at-arms of the Senate, are all *clergymen* of the same denomination. Four preachers of one Church! If *one* Catholic Priest had been made candle snuffer, the walkin would have rung with shouts of "Popish aggression," and if another had been given a subordinate place among the officials of the House it would have been regarded as proof positive of the grasp of Rome. "Consistency, thou art a jewel."

☞*The Free State party of Kansas do not recognize the ground taken by some claiming to be their friends in Congress, that they will have no right to change their Constitution up to* 1864, should the State be admitted. They not only say that they will have the right, but that they will do the deed.

Deceased.—Rev. J. J. Lehmanowsky died in Clark county, Ind., on the 4th instant. He was a Pole by birth, and a distinguished officer in the Napoleanic wars, but sometime after his arrival in this country became a minister in the Lutheran church.

The Greatest Failure Yet.—A contemporary considers the present winter the most decided failure recently recorded. There has been no winter yet, but in name; and it is feared that Boston, and even the Canadas, will secure but a meagre supply of ice.

Unseasonable.—A resident of Yonkers, N. Y., reports hearing a party of late or early frogs "peeping" very briskly on Tuesday morning. The violets are in bloom in sheltered spots in that vicinity, the grass is starting out, and the buds on a good deal of shrubbery in a very forward state.

Letter from the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 14, 1858.

Dear Compiler:—President BUCHANAN has communicated to the House of Representatives a copy of the constitution of Minnesota, together with an abstract of the votes polled for and against it. He laid it before Congress in the manner presented by that instrument.

The President also, in answer to a resolution of inquiry, informed the House that the Government of Nicaragua had lodged no complaint whatever on account of the arrest of Walker on its soil—nor, I may safely predict, will it complain.

The Fillibuster question again came up for discussion. Mr. Kellog maintained that it was not only the right, but the duty of our naval officers to arrest Walker and his "army." Mr. Thompson, of Ala., could not excuse the conduct of Com. Paulding, having wantonly exceeded his instructions. Mr. Thompson, of N. Y., severely denounced Walker, and showed that his policy was calculated to retard, and not further, the Americanizing of the Isthmus. Mr. Warren conceded that Com. Paulding had gone beyond his instructions, but he declared the line marked out by the President a safe and patriotic one, and he would adhere to it. Mr. Curtis concluded the debate for the day, advocating the thorough carrying out the Neutrality Laws.

The debate on the arrest of Walker, in Nicaragua, was continued in the House yesterday. James B. Clay, of Kentucky, son of the great orator and statesman, made his maiden speech in Congress, and was entirely successful. He acquiesced in every word the President had written on the Central American question. Walker saved his neck by being arrested and brought home—for which he should be grateful. He had sailed under false colors, and violated not only international, but statute laws. Mr. Clay thought Com. Paulding had committed an error in exceeding instructions, and the remarks of the President to that effect sufficient censure—in which a majority of the people of the country will heartily concur.

Mr. Pottle, of N. Y., followed, and was with the Administration. Mr. Montgomery thought Walker should be sent back to Nicaragua, to be dealt with by that justly offended State. Mr. Zollicoffer defended Walker, contending that he had not violated the Neutrality Laws

In the Senate, Mr. Doolittle offered a resolution for the presentation of a medal to Com. Paulding for arresting Walker.—It was read once and laid over.

The Kansas question is rapidly *settling itself*. The *legality* of the Lecompton Convention has now so often been endorsed by the people of that Territory, free state as well as pro-slavery, that continued efforts to keep up the agitation on the question cannot but be looked upon as insincere and demagogical. The fillibuster affair, or arrest of Walker, is also losing interest, and hour speeches on the subject are beginning to bore the House no little. Mr. Buchanan's course is handsomely sustained, and every day adds to the army of his friends.

It is rumored here that the notorious free state leader in Kansas, Jim Lane, is in some way connected with Brigham Young. A new *shade* for Black Republicanism!

X. Y. Z.

From Kansas.

The reports of the election in Kansas on the 4th inst. are contradictory—as usual. The election was ordered by the Lecompton Convention for State officers, whilst the free state Legislature subsequently ordered that on the same day another vote should be taken on the Lecompton Constitution. It is stated that pro-slavery men have been elected to the State offices, but that a majority of votes have been cast against the Constitution. We suspect that a large body of the free state men refused to vote for officers, and that the other side refused to vote on the Constitution, maintaining that the first election on that issue was the legal one. Things are no little complicated there, and hence the greater necessity to take the whole affair out of Congress (to produce effect upon which is at the bottom) by an immediate admission of the Territory as a State, and thus localize the strife. In three months the now troubled waters would cease to be agitated.

From Utah.

It is reported that the Mormon force has been greatly over-estimated, the whole falling short of 10,000 men, and that in poor condition—badly clothed, poorly armed, and short of provisions.

From a speech of Brigham Young to his people, it would seem to be the intention of the Mormons, in the event of their defeat, to burn up and destroy everything in the Territory, and retire to some other place. It will be recollected that a very mysterious journey to the North was made by Brigham Young last summer. He took a large and well appointed train with him, and was absent nearly two months. It is reported that he penetrated far into the British possessions on the North, and may have there settled upon a location for a future colony. Neither the object nor the result of that journey has ever been clearly explained in the Mormon journal.

☞Business prospects brightening.

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The Compiler.

MONDAY MORNING, JANUARY 18, 1858.

Town & County Affairs.

Railroad Elections.

The Stockholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company, on Monday last, unanimously elected the following gentlemen to manage the affairs of the Company for the present year, viz:

President, ROBERT MCCURDY.

Directors, Abraham Krise, of P., Geo. W. McClellan, Joseph Bailey, J. W. Hendrix, David Wills, David M. Myers, John Gilbert, Frederick Diehl, Josiah Benner, George Throne, A. Fuller Crane, John Musselman.

The Littlestown Railroad Company also elected its officers, on Monday last. The following gentlemen were chosen:

President, WILLIAM MCSHERRY.

Directors, Jacob Sterner, Joseph L. Shorb, Joseph Barker, Ephraim Myers, Edmund F. Shorb, William W. Dallas, Samuel Gault, David Swartz, Peter Grabill, Daniel Mahring, John Mahring, (Rock Creek) Robert Hickly.

The several Annual Reports of both Companies will be found in this number of *The Compiler*. They contain many interesting and gratifying facts, and exhibit careful and efficient management on the part of their respective officers. The works promise a speedy realization of the hopes of the public. Read the Reports.

Death of Dr. Knox.

Rev. JOHN KNOX, of the Collegiate Reformed Dutch Church, died at his residence, in New York, on Friday evening week. Dr. Knox was next to the oldest settled pastor in New York. He was born near Fairfield, in this county, of pious parents of the highest respectability. He pursued his literary course and graduated at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, in 1811. He then entered the Theological Seminary of the Associate Reformed Church, under the superintendence of the Rev. Dr. John M. Mason, and was licensed for the Gospel Ministry in 1815.

The funeral of Dr. Knox took place in the Middle Dutch Church, in New York, on Tuesday. There was an immense attendance, including most of the clergy in the city, with representatives of the Board of the General Synod, Board of Domestic Missions, Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Education, Board of Publication and the American Tract Society. Rev. Drs. McElroy, Bethune, Van Brankin, Magie, Hutton and Spring officiated.—The corpse was deposited in a vault under the church.

Lectures.

Prof. JACOBS delivered a Lecture before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Christ Church, on Monday evening last, on "*Meteorology*." This evening Dr. CHAS. HORNER will lecture in St. James' Church—subject, "*Hygiene*."

Prof. F. A. MUHLENBERG will deliver the Lecture on Monday evening, the 25th, in the Methodist Church.

☞T. D. CARSON, Esq., on Tuesday last, was chosen Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of J. B. McPHERSON, Esq. In the death of Mr. McPherson, the institution sustained a severe loss, but it has been very fortunate in finding one so eminently qualified to take his place.

☞Mr. JOHN HOKE has disposed of his Dry Goods and Grocery Store in the Diamond, to Messrs. CRAWFORD GWINN & BRO., who will take possession in the spring.

☞We have made more room for new subscribers. The ledger just opened is ample for almost any number. So "keep on a-coming"—for we are rather partial to "a rush" of that sort. A kind word by our present patrons to their neighbors might have a desirable effect. The greater the patronage, the better we can, and *will*, make the paper. "That's so!"

☞The January Court commences to-day.

☞*From the Auditor General's Report for the past year we find that the amount of monies paid into the State Treasury during the year from this county was as follows:*

York and Gettysburg Turnpike Company, tax on stocks,	$37 17
Tax on Real Estate,	15,359 21
" Tavern Licenses,	816 57
" Retailers' "	961 16
" Pedlars' "	70 30
" Circus, &c.,	47 50
" Distillers,	7 84
Militia Fines,	67 67
John Picking, Proth'y, tax on writs, &c.,	228 06
Wm. F. Walter, Register,	151 57
Collateral Inheritance tax,	562 50
Littlestown R. R. Co., tax on charter,	100 00
	$18,408 95

Amount received for various purposes from the State, during the same period:

Pensions and Gratuities,	$140 00
Common Schools,	2,228 80
H'y Biesecher, dam. on Gettysb'g R.R.	600 00
John Mickly, " "	100 00
R. G. Harper, pub. Amend. to Con., 1854,	129 50
" " " 1857,	100 00
D. A. Buehler, " " 1854,	129 50
J. T. M'Ilhenny, " " 1857,	100 00
Abatement of State Tax,	684 21
Mercantile Appraiser,	16 95
	$4,228 96

For The Compiler.

Miscellaneous Enigma.

I am composed of 17 letters.
My 3 5 9 is one of the organs.
" 16 4 12 is an article for cutting.
" 1 8 16 7 is a metal.
" 17 1 4 is what every man has.
" 14 3 7 is a color.
" 15 5 14 17 11 is one of the planets.
" 10 8 1 is a beverage.
" 10 12 6 is a number.
" 13 9 15 3 6 is a color.
My whole is the name of a celebrated General of old.

JACK.

Fire in Franklin County.

On Friday night week, the barn and stable of Mr. Andrew Campbell, near Dry Run, in Franklin county, were consumed by fire. The fire was not discovered until about midnight, when it was too late to save anything, the whole establishment being completely enveloped in flames. Six horses and eight head of horned cattle were burnt to death. One of the horses broke out and ran away, but returned in about an hour so badly burnt that he was not expected to recover. Mr. C. also lost 20 bushels of Clover seed—which he had bagged and had intended to bring to town in a short time—100 bushels of wheat, over 100 bushels of oats, and all his corn, together with his wagons, farming implements, and machinery. The loss is estimated at about $2,000. The fire was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary. So says the Chambersburg Spirit.

A New Counterfeit Detector.

About the most useful thing that any person in business can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note list. This want is now to be supplied. Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "PETERSON'S PHILADELPHIA COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR AND BANK NOTE LIST"—a monthly quarto publication, which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs. Drexel & Co., the well known Bankers and Brokers, of that city, will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List. Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, Four copies for $3 00; or Ten copies for $7 00; or Twenty-five copies for $15 00. Address all Orders to T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, 305 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

☞The ladies of Christ Church, (Lutheran) have made Dr. Krauth, their Pastor, a Life Member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

☞The Blues' Band were handsomely entertained at Mr. JAMES PIERCE'S on Friday evening—and they "discoursed" excellent music on the occasion, exhibiting a gratifying degree of progress in the art of making sweet sounds.

Capt. BUEHLER gave them an oyster supper some evenings since.

☞Few printing offices in the State are better prepared to do all kinds of Job Work than this. New type, of the latest styles, are frequently added.—Give us a call.

☞L. JOHNSON & Co., Sansom street, Philadelphia, have issued a new book of Specimens of printing types, borders, cuts, rules, dashes, &c., which "takes down" anything we have yet seen in that line. The country cannot excel their "wares" for variety, faultless finish and good taste.

☞Dr. MELLINGER, formerly of our county, was on Monday last, elected Physician of the Dauphin county Alms House.

Kansas.

Black Republicanism is about to be robbed of the food upon which it has so long existed, and its leaders are likely soon to be deprived of the means by which they have been enabled, for the past three or four years, to keep the country in a state of trouble and commotion, and to manufacture for themselves capital upon which to operate at home. The wounds of bleeding Kansas are fast being healed, and in a few days, or weeks at furthest, the country may, we think, calculate on seeing this vexed and dangerous question pass forever from the theatre of national politics.—Kansas will soon present herself for admission into the Union, and that Congress will promptly vote to receive her, there can be no doubt. All the advices from that country concur in stating that a majority even of the free State men are now willing that it should be admitted into the Union, with the Lecompton constitution; and it is hardly reasonable to suppose, this being so, that their self-constituted champions here—those who have threatened opposition upon the pretext that the constitution was not fairly submitted to the people—will throw further difficulties in the way. In fact, further opposition, under the circumstances, cannot have even the shadow of honesty, and can be attributed to no other cause than a desire on the part of those making it to keep up the slavery agitation as a means of promoting some personal or party purpose. If, then, Judge Douglas and those who have followed him in his late extraordinary course are honest in what they have said and done—if they are really and sincerely desirous of carrying out the principles of the Nebraska-Kansas bill—if they wish, as they profess to do, to act in concert with the administration and the Democratic party, and with them honestly desire the difficult and dangerous subject of slavery to be forever removed from the halls of Congress, and peace and quiet once more restored to the country—come forward like patriots and Democrats and welcome Kansas into the Union. Any other course will but serve to show the hollowness of their professions of devotion to the interests of her people, and to keep alive a state of feeling throughout the country that may end in the most disastrous consequences.—*Washington Union.*

FACT AND FANCY.

"THE WORLD IN A NUT SHELL."

.....The inauguration of Gov. PACKER will take place to-morrow. Twenty military companies will be present. There will be a grand time.

.....The Democratic State Convention of Indiana, in session week before last, passed resolutions strongly endorsing Mr. Buchanan and his Administration. Ex-Gov. Willard presided.

.....The tables of mortality show that the lives of editors, compared with other men, are comparatively short. They wear out before their time.

.....Civil war in Mexico is looked upon as inevitable.

.....One million six hundred thousand dollars in gold has just arrived from California.

.....The six millions of U. S. Treasury notes will be taken in New York at three per cent. as soon as they can be issued.

.....Our army for Utah was comfortably quartered at Fort Bridger at last accounts.

.....The Mobile Register sustains the President's course in relation to the fillibusters, and thinks that if the southern people have patience they will see the expansion of this country southward by peaceable means much more certainly than by violence and outrage. This is excellent advice, and worth consideration.

.....The Kentucky Democratic Convention has endorsed the President's policy in regard to Kansas, fillibusterism, &c.

.....Miss E. E. Burbank, of Palmyra, N. Y., was presented on New Year's day with $20,000 and a land warrant of 160 acres of land, by her brother who resides in Louisiana.

.....The state of Vermont has appropriated $2,000 for a monument to Ethan Allen.

.....Mr. Pickens, of South Carolina, was on Monday confirmed by the Senate as Minister to Russia.

.....Widow Stodard died in Fulton co., N. Y., on Christmas day. She was born in Connecticut in the year 1776, on Christmas day—was married on Christmas day and died on Christmas day, aged 91 years.

.....The spare troops from Kansas and elsewhere are to be ordered to concentrate immediately for the reinforcement of the Utah Expedition.

.....It is stated in the New Orleans Crescent that the sugar crop of Louisiana for 1857 will be from 225,000 to 250,000 hhds., against about 75,000 hhds. in 1856.

.....The best cure for dyspepsia is to collect bills for a newspaper. If that don't give you an appetite, you might as well sell your stomach for tripe, and have done with it.

.....A young lady, fond of dancing, travels, in the course of a single season, about four hundred miles. Yet no lady would think of walking that distance in six months.

.....At a meeting of the Cincinnati Horticultural Society last week, Mr. Hedges contributed a magnificent cake made by his wife, and sweetened with molasses of Chinese sugar cane.

.....Gen. Scott is in Washington on business connected with the army.

.....All marriages of residents of Maine, solemnized out of the State, with the intention to evade the publishment law, will be void, if the parties return to Maine and reside.

.....A few days since, a barber offered a reward of £10 for the best receipt for "instantly removing superfluous hair." Among the answers was one forwarded by a gentleman who speaks from experience. We give it—"Undertake to kiss a woman against her will."

.....The deepest shaft in California is 215 feet in depth, and the rock taken out pays $200 per ton.

.....The worst feature in a man's face is his nose—when stuck in other people's business. Remember that—you who are in the habit of bobbing around.

.....Winter, which strips the leaves from around us, makes us see the distant regions they formerly concealed; so does old age rob us of our enjoyments, only to enlarge the prospect of eternity before us.

.....By a peculiar process, leather may be chemically tanned without bark, or with only one fourth the quantity.

.....Chapped Hands.—The application of raw linseed oil at night and morning is said to be an effective cure and preventive of this troublesome complaint.

.....The Texas Legislature has passed a bill which allows free negroes, who may desire it, to select masters and become slaves.

.....In courtship, three hard squeezes are a long way ahead of dozens of soft words.

A Courageous Girl.—A daughter of William Houghkirk, a respectable farmer of Schoharie county, N. Y., who was inclined to suicide on account of losses by endorsing for a friend, followed her father to the barn where she found him hanging by the neck and black in the face. Being unable to lift the body, she took his knife from his pocket, cut him down, brought water in his cap from a spring and threw it over him, and had the satisfaction of seeing him revive, when she called assistance; and he is now likely to live, and repay the piety of his daughter, we trust, by putting self-murder away from his thoughts. She is a courageous girl but 17 years old.

The Maryland Contested Case.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 13.—The committee on elections of the House have been occupied for three days on the case of Messrs. Brooks and Davis, of the fourth congressional district of Maryland. Mr. Brooks closed to-day, and the committee passed a resolution declaring it to be a case demanding rigid examination.—The committee adjourned till Monday, and will then decide whether to send a special committee to Baltimore, or send for persons and papers.

Judgment Rendered.—Judgment was rendered on the 5th instant against Gen. Wm. Walker and his surety, S. F. Slatter, in the Circuit Court of the United States, at New Orleans, for $2,000 on the recognizance of the former to appear to answer for a breach of the neutrality laws, and which recognizance was forfeited by his departure in the Fashion in November.

☞LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—We would call your attention to Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative. From our long acquaintance with the proprietor, and with numerous individuals who have used his preparation with perfect success for the last two years, we feel no hesitation in recommending the article as superior to any of the preparations now in use for the same purpose. Viz: for restoring gray hair to its original color, a sure and perfect cure for baldness, and a neverfailing preventive for the falling of the hair.

It is decidedly the best and most popular in use for beautifying, preserving, restoring and strengthening the hair, relieving diseases of the skin, and removing scurf, dandruff, and all eruptions and feverish heat from the scalp.

We speak in relation to the above from what we know, having been personally acquainted with numerous persons who have used the restorative for the above purposes with the most gratifying results.

It is not often we notice a patent medicine. Indeed, we think we have never puffed one before; but Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative is so nothing so superior to most of the preparations of the day, that we cannot forbear asking the attention of our readers to it.—Catholic Visitator.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Jan. 11. 2w.

Astronomical Phenomenon.

Whoever lives to see the evening before the full moon of this month (January) if he sits up till midnight, may see, if the night be clear, an astronomical phenomenon which will not again occur for nineteen years, when two-thirds of the people now upon the earth, will have passed to their final rest. At twelve o'clock that night the moon, so near full as to appear a perfect orb, will approach within ten degrees of the meridian,—five degrees nearer to it than the sun comes on the 21st of June. Seen from an elevated position commanding the whole horizon, it will be a splendid sight. The moon will seem to be almost in the zenith, the ten degrees being much diminished in appearance at that far height. The sun is never vertical in any part of the United States. On the 21st of June it comes within one degree of the zenith and the extreme southern point of Florida. The moon on the other hand, will, at the next full, pass vertically over the middle of the Isthmus, and be vertical at and near the bay of Espiritu Santo. It will be nearly vertical at the southern extremity of Louisiana, near the mouth of the Mississippi. At the cities of Mobile and New Orleans the moon on that night will be so nearly overhead that the people who are out at midnight will not be able to discern the difference if the change to look up. It will there, of course, be a more beautiful sight than it will be in Baltimore.—The next morning, those who rise early enough to see the moon set, will see it sink beneath the horison so far to the northeast that it will seem to have wandered off from its path, and to be drifting at large towards the north pole.

It is asked, what is the cause of this phenomenon?—why does the moon exhibit such irregular appearances? The answer is, that she does not revolve round the earth in the same plane in which the earth revolves round the sun. The plane of the moon's orbit cuts the plane of the earth's orbit at an angle of five degrees. If the planes were the same, there would be two eclipses every month, one of the sun and one of the moon. At the equator both eclipses would be total. As it is, there can be an eclipse only when the sun and the moon pass each other at the time when the moon is in that part of her orbit which is near the points of intersection. Here there can be only four, five or at most six eclipses in one year, instead of twenty-four or five, as there otherwise might be. For the same cause eclipses vary in magnitude from a mere point of contact to a total obscuration. But why does the moon obtain such a high northern latitude only once in nineteen years? The answer to this is that the points of intersection of the moon's orbit and the sun's apparent path through the heavens are continually shifting and make a cycle once in nineteen years. Twice in nineteen years these points of intersection coincide with the points of the equinoxes. But one half of the time the five degrees of the moon's deviation from the ecliptic are subtracted from the twenty-three and a half degrees of the inclination of the earth's orbit, and then the moon never comes so far north as the sun by five degrees. This was the case in 1818. Then the moon, at the full nearest to the 21st of December, did not approach within twenty degrees of the zenith; not as near by five degrees as the sun does on the 21st of June.

At the completion of half the cycle the points of intersection coincide with the equinoxes, and the five degrees are *added* to the sun's declination, and we have the moon as we do this month, mounting up within ten degrees of the zenith, and presenting, at the full moon, nearest the winter solstice, a phenomena both beautiful and sublime. In corroboration of this explanation every one may refer to the almanacs of this year, and he will find that the principal eclipses fall in March and September, when the earth is in those parts of her orbit where the plane of the equator cuts the ecliptic.—*Sun.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞Who that is troubled with any of those disagreeable Complaints, such as Jaundice, Dyspepsia or Liver Diseases of any kind, but would like to know of a remedy for these unseemly visitations? We feel that we are doing our invalid readers an invaluable service if we can induce them to get a bottle of Dr Sanford's Invigorator, and take it, for we know from personal experience that it is one of the greatest remedies for general debility, and consequent inactive bodily powers ever before used. Its action is so perfect and complete as to give relief the first time taken, and if it does to others as it has done to us, half a bottle will be all that is needed. We know of nothing we can recommend with such confidence, as a family medicine, as the Invigorator.

☞A. D. Buehler, Agent for Gettysburg; Wm. Berlin, Hanover; and Charles R. Henry, Abbottstown. Jan. 11. 4w

☞From C. C. TROWBRIDGE, Esq., President of the Michigan State Bank.—Detroit, Aug 30, 1856. DR GEO. R. GRAY: Dear Sir:—Having been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and having been cured as I believe by your Oxygenated Bitters, I most cheerfully attest their efficacy. My case was a bad one. In the space of four months I lost my strength, and forty-seven pounds of flesh, was compelled to abandon business, and remained an invalid for fifteen months. Travelling, absence from office duty, had done something for me, but there seemed little probability of a cure, until I began to take the Bitters. In one week I was greatly relieved, and in three weeks I was perfectly well, and have since regained thirty pounds of flesh. You are at liberty to use this, if it will aid in further your laudable purpose of diffusing this valuable remedy. Respectfully yours, C. C. TROWBRIDGE.

Such certificates as the above, are not to be obtained in favor of a medicine destitute of merit, but are only given upon the most satisfactory proofs of their efficacy and success.

SETH W. FOWLE & Co., 138 Washington street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere. A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg. Jan. 11, 2w

Market Reports.

Corrected from the latest Baltimore, York & Hanover papers

Baltimore—Friday last.

Flour, per barrel,	$4 50 @ 4 62
Wheat, per bushel,	1 03 @ 1 25
Rye, "	68 @ 78
Corn, "	55 @ 64
Oats, "	34 @ 36
Clover-seed, "	5 50 @ 5 75
Timothy-seed, "	2 25 @ 2 50
Beef Cattle, per hund.,	6 50 @ 8 50
Hogs, "	6 00 @ 6 25
Hay, per ton,	12 00 @ 16 00
Whiskey, per gallon,	19 @ 21
Guano, Peruvian, per ton,	65 00

Hanover—Thursday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	$4 12
Do. " from stores,	4 75
Wheat, per bushel,	87 @ 1 00
Rye, "	62
Corn, "	45
Oats, "	27
Cloverseed, "	4 75
Timothy, "	1 50
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

York—Friday last.

Flour, per bbl., from wagons,	$4 25
Do., " from stores,	5 00
Wheat, per bushel,	90 @ 1 05
Rye, "	65
Corn, "	45
Oats, "	28
Cloverseed, "	5 00
Timothy, "	2 00
Plaster, per ton,	6 50

☞Sheriff LIGHTNER sold, on Saturday last, the property of JOSIAH MUMMERT, in Reading township, for $500. ADAM S. MYERS, purchaser.

☞The balance of Walker's force in Nicaragua, under Col. Anderson, has surrendered to Captain Sands, of the U. S. steam-frigate Susquehanna.

The Altar.

"Then come the wild weather, come sleet or come snow;
We'll stand by each other however it blow."

MARRIED.

On Thursday evening last, by Rev. Mr. Van Wyck, Mr. HENRY S. MILLER, of La Rue, Marion county, Ohio, to Miss ELIZA M., daughter of Mr. George Culp, of Cumberland township, this county. The printer's best wishes go with them. May they enjoy much of the sunshine, and meet few of the sorrows, of life.

On the 29th of Dec., by the Rev. Mr. Warner, Mr. PETER BOBLITZ, of Mountjoy township, to Miss MARGARET M. LOTT, daughter of Wm. H. Lott, Esq., of Mountpleasant township.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Mr. Denecker, Mr. JAMES DOLAN, of Straban township, to Miss ELIZABETH TOLAN, of Mountpleasant township.

On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Jacob Ziegler, Mr. JACOB W. SHELLAMAN, of Menallen township, to Miss LYDIA B. KIMES, of Butler township.

The Tomb.

"Like leaves on trees the race of man is found;
Now green in youth, now withering on the ground!"

DIED.

On Saturday week, at Round Hill, Reading township, Mr. JACOB MYERS, aged about 52 years.

On the 12th inst., Mrs. SUSANNA, wife of Mr. Michael Kaun, of Middletown, Butler township, aged 74 years 4 months and 13 days.

Valuable Real Estate

AT PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned offers at Private Sale, all his Real Estate as follows:

No. 1.—My late residence in Gettysburg, fronting 30 feet on Chambersburg street, with Brick Dwelling, Stable, and other improvements.

No. 2.—Lot adjoining above on the West, fronting 29 feet on street, with Stable, &c.

No. 3.—Lot adjoining No. 2, fronting 32 feet on same street, with large Coach Shop, and other improvements.

No. 4.—Lot adjoining No. 3, fronting 20 feet, with double Brick Dwelling, Smith Shop, &c.

No. 5.—Lot west of the Foundry, with Steam Saw and Grist Mill.

No. 6.—Lot adjoining No. 5, containing about 3 Acres.

No. 7.—Three Lots fronting each 30 feet on Chambersburg street.

No. 8.—Lot in Baltimore street, with Log Dwelling, &c.

No. 9.—Lot northeast of town, containing about 4½ Acres.

No. 10.—Tract of Land in Hamiltonban township, lying on Marsh creek, containing 51 Acres, part cleared and part in first-rate timber.

No. 11.—Coach Establishment in Shepherdstown, Va., with good will, &c. The location is an admirable one for business, and improvements in good order.

☞Titles good and terms to suit purchasers. Enquire of D. A. BUEHLER, Esq., Gettysburg, or the undersigned residing in Shepherdstown, Va. C. W. HOFFMAN.

N. B.—If not sold by the 1st of March, the above properties will be for Rent.

Jan. 18, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, on the road leading from McSherrystown to the York Turnpike, about 1½ miles from the latter, *on Thursday, the 24th of February next*, the following property, viz: 3 HORSES, Cows and Young Cattle, Three-horse Wagon, Horse Gears, Ploughs and Harrows, Cultivators, Winnowing Mill, 2 Grind Stones, Cow Chains, Rakes, Forks, &c. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Tables, Chairs, Bureau, Stoves, Bedsteads and Bedding, Chests, Shot Gun, and many other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

EMANUEL GOLDEN.

Jan. 18, 1858. ts

To the Public.

THE Gettysburg Railroad Company will receive for transportation, at the Warehouse of their agents, Messrs. Batrose and Winter, in New Oxford, all kinds of produce, merchandize, &c., and receive, at the same place, all consignments made to their care.

R. McCURDY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 18, 1858. 3t

Notice.

HAVING sold my Store, and intending to change my business, I hereby notify all who know themselves indebted to me by note or account to call and settle the same on or before the 20th of March next, as after that I will collect all claims as soon as the law will allow. I must pay my liabilities. So look out and save costs, for I mean what I say.

Jan. 18, '58. 6t JOHN HOKE.

Agents, Attention!

DO you wish to find good employment, and make money with little or no investment, and without interfering with your regular business? If you do read this advertisement.

C. E. TODD & Co., of 392 Broome street, New York, are manufacturing and selling massive gold Pencils for $5 each, (which are cheap at that price,) and they throw in a gift or prize with each Pencil, worth from $2 up to $5, $10, $15, $20, $25, $30, $50, $75, $100, $200, and $500. Don't cry out, "Humbug! Lottery!" It's no such thing. The Pencils are sold at their cash value, and all the profits over the first cost are thrown into the gifts, which actually cost the purchaser nothing.—The prizes are distributed on a simple plan of drawing, which would take too much room to explain, but which has never failed to give complete satisfaction. We have drawn and sent to purchasers 183 gold watches of various prices, 74 purses of gold dollars, 238 gold lockets, 850 gold chains, and a corresponding number of other prizes, within two months.

THERE ARE NO BLANKS, but every purchaser draws a prize worth $2 certain, and it stands thousands of chances to be a higher figure.

We want a good agent in every neighborhood throughout the country, to solicit purchasers, and any agent, to be successful, must have a Pencil and prize to exhibit.—We pay agents $1 cash for each purchaser he obtains, and the first person in any neighborhood who applies for a Pencil and gift, will receive the agency for that locality. Should an agent obtain a valuable prize to exhibit with his Pencil, he would have little difficulty in obtaining scores of purchasers, and making it a paying business.

A NEW IDEA! READ!! READ!!!—We ask nobody to send their money till they know what prize they draw. Any person wishing to try their luck, can first send us their name and address, and we will make their drawing and inform them by return mail what prize they drew, when they can send on and take the Pencil and prize, or not, whichever they choose. We give this privilege only once to a purchaser. After the first drawing, every purchaser will be required to send in advance, through the authorized agent. We will send with each drawing the number taken out, with full description of the plan of drawing. Address C. E. TODD & CO.,

392 Broome Street, New York.

Jan. 18, 1858.

Notice.

THE third account of SAMUEL LOUR, Committee of HENRY LOUR, (Lunatic,) has been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and will be confirmed by the said Court on *Tuesday, the 23d day of February next*, unless cause be shown to the contrary. JACOB BUSHEY, *Proth'y.*

Jan. 18, 1858. 4t

New Court House.

SEALED Proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Adams county, until 3 o'clock, P. M., on *Tuesday, the 16th day of February next*, for the erection, in the Borough of Gettysburg, of a new COURT HOUSE, 50 by 88½ feet, two stories in height, with cupola, &c.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Commissioners' Office, on and after Monday, the 1st of February.

HENRY A. PICKING,
JOSIAH BENNER,
JACOB RAFFENSPERGER,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*

Jan. 11, 1858.

Public Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Sale, at the late residence of JOHN WILDESIN, deceased, in Franklin township, Adams county, about one mile from Mummasburg, on the road leading from Mummasburg to Shippensburg, *on Monday, the 18th day of January inst.*, the following property, viz: 3 head of HORSES, (one of them a first-rate Broad Mare,) 1 Colt, 5 head of Milch Cows, 3 head of Young Cattle, 8 head of Sheep, Sow and Pigs; a narrow tread Wagon, with bed, bows, cover, and feeding trough; Hay Ladders and Wood Ladders, Ploughs and Harrows, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, two-horse Sleigh, Wheel-barrow, Horse Gears, Grain Cradle, Hay by the ton, Grain by the bushel and in the ground. Also, Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Kitchen Cupboard, Ten-plate Stove, Clock, Pots and Kettles, with a variety of other articles; 3 or 4 Scaps of Bees, a Grindstone, Weaver's Loom, Pork in the pickle by the lb., Lard by the lb., &c., &c.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

HENRY WILDESIN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11, 1858.

Public Sale.

THE subscriber intending to remove, will offer at public sale, on the premises, on *Saturday, the 30th day of January inst.*, a HOUSE and LOT, situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, 2 miles from Gettysburg, on the Baltimore Turnpike, adjoining Hoke's Gate. The Lot contains 7 acres, more or less, of improved Granite Land, well limed; the HOUSE is a one-and-a-half-story, roughcast; there is also a Bank Barn, a well of never-failing water, a beautiful young Apple Orchard of choice fruit, with pears, plums, peaches, gages, &c., on the premises. Persons wishing to view the property will please call on the subscriber, residing thereon.

☞Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

N. LIGHTNER.

Jan. 11, 1858. ts

Administrator's Notice.

JOHN WILDESIN'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of John Wildesin, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY WILDESIN, *Adm'r.*

Jan. 11, 1858. 6tp

Agents Wanted.

EXCELLENT BUSINESS OPENING.—Wanted a few energetic, industrious Men, to sell Agricultural Books among the Farmers. Very favorable terms will be given. With proper attention, more than $100 per month, clear profit, above all expenses, can be realized. A rare chance to make money without risk. For particulars, apply immediately to A. O. MOORE, Agricultural Book Publisher, No. 140 Fulton Street, New York.

Jan. 4, 1858. 6t

Littlestown Railroad!

THE Seventh Monthly Instalment of Five Dollars per Share on the Stock subscribed, will be due and payable to the Treasurer of said Company, *on the 28th day of Jan. inst.*

☞By a Resolution of the Board of Directors, passed on Saturday, July 25th, all persons in arrears after Aug. 28th will be charged interest at the rate of one per cent. a month on their back payments, in accordance with the Act of Assembly. E. F. SHORB,

Secretary of the Board.

Jan. 4, 1858. td

N. B.—Any of the Directors will receipt for payments on Stock.

Estray.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, in Butler township, several months ago, a White Boar, weighing about 125 lbs. live weight, but without special marks. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take it away.

DANIEL MARCH.

January 11, 1858. 3tp

John W. Tipton.

"HIAWATHAN."

GO to Tipton's—go to Tipton's—
Go to Tipton's in the corner—
In the corner in the Diamond—
In the Diamond, near McClellan's,
If you want your hair dressed finely—
If you want your face shaved smoothly.
Bachelors who never knew it—
Tip's the fellow that can do it—
Do it in the latest fashion—
Do it quick and do it neatly,
And improve your fine looks greatly,
Make you look so young and sprightly,
Make you feel more young and brightly,
Make you feel like going nightly
To call upon some pretty damsel
Who before would not look at you,
At you as you passed her daily,
Daily on the public street.
And young men who wear moustaches,
Who want some one to sew patches—
Patches where your breeches tear—
Tip's the boy to make up matches—
Matches with some lady fair.
Then repair to Tipton's shop,
Dandy, Fogy, Flirt and Fop.

Jan. 11, 1858.

Fresh Groceries, &c.,

AT NORBECK'S—*Come and See!*—J. Norbeck has just received from the city a large lot of fresh Goods in his line. Sugars, of all qualities and prices; Molasses, five different kinds; Coffees, three kinds; Teas, embracing every variety; Cheese, Crackers, Mackerel, Brooms, Brushes, &c., &c.; Powder and Shot, Pencils, and a variety of Fancy Articles.

Flour and Feed always on hand, and sold at the smallest profits. Dec. 21.

Dividend.

FARMERS' & MECHANICS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION OF ADAMS COUNTY.

THE President and Directors of this Institution have declared a Dividend of 4½ per cent., payable on or after the 1st day of January, 1858. GEO. TIRONE, *Pres't.*

GEO. ARNOLD, *Cashier.*

Jan. 11, 1858.

FRUITS and Confections, nice and fresh, just from the city, to be had at GILLESPIE & THOMAS'.

ALMONDS, Filberts, Brazil Nuts, English Walnuts, and Pea Nuts, constantly on hand and will be sold cheap by BOYER & SON.

HOMMONY and Soup Beans for sale at NORBECK'S.

New Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers having entered into partnership under the style and firm of H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH, respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have opened a new, large and well-selected assortment of

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES,

at the old-established stand, on South East corner of the Diamond, formerly called the Jew's corner, comprising every variety, style and price. In part of **Dry Goods.**—Black Silks, Black Alpaccas, plain and fancy Delaines, Bereges, Ginghams, plain and fancy Jaconets, plain and dotted Swiss Victorines, Lawns, Mull, Muslins, blue and unbleached Shirtings, Osnaburg, Bed Ticking, Jaquered Diaper.

Gents' and Boy's Wear.—Black Cloth, Black Cassimeres, fancy and plain Cassimeres, silk and fancy Vesting, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Cottonades, Farmer's Drill—every style and price. A fine assortment of Gloves and Hosiery of every style and quality.

Groceries.—Brown, Crushed, Granulated, Pulverized, and Clerified Sugar, D. & W. Syrup, New Orleans Molasses, Ground Alum and fine Salts, Dairy do., Queensware, Glassware, Cutlery, Cedar-ware, and every other article found in a well-conducted Dry Goods and Grocery Store

Having selected their stock with care, they are enabled to sell cheap for Cash, and respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

☞All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for goods.

H. S. & E. H. MINNIGH.

Oct. 5, 1857.

WM. GILLESPIE. HENRY THOMAS.

Family Grocery and Provision Store.

GILLESPIE & THOMAS respectfully inform the people of Gettysburg and the public generally, that they have just returned from the city with a general assortment of GROCERIES, PROVISIONS and VEGETABLES, which they are prepared to sell as low as the lowest. FLOUR and FEED always on hand, and sold at small profits.

Store on York street, one door east of Wattles' Hotel.

Gettysburg, Aug. 3, 1857.

Hover's Liquid Hair Dye.

THE testimony of Prof. Booth and Dr. Brinckle having previously been published, the following is now added:

From Prof. McCLOSKEY, formerly Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine in the Female Medical College of Pennsylvania, and late Professor of Surgery in the American College of Medicine, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 27th, 1853.

MR. JOSEPH E. HOVER:—A trial of your Liquid Hair Dye will convince the most skeptical, that it is a *safe, elegant*, and *efficacious* preparation. Unlike many others, it has in several instances proved serviceable in the cure of some cutaneous eruptions on the head, and I have no hesitation in commending it to those requiring such an application.

Very respectfully,
J. T. X. McCLOSKEY, M. D.,
475 Race St., above 13th.

☞*Hover's Writing Inks*, including *Hover's Writing Fluid*, and *Hover's Indelible Inks*, still maintain their high character, which has always distinguished them, and the extensive demand first created, has continued uninterrupted until the present.

Orders addressed to the Manufactory, No. 416 RACE Street above FOURTH, (old No. 144,) Philadelphia, will receive prompt attention by

JOSEPH E. HOVER, Manufacturer.

Dec. 21, 1857. [apr. 13. 1y]

Two Daily Lines.

EXTRA ACCOMMODATIONS.—The undersigned returns his thanks to the public for the encouragement heretofore extended to him, and takes pleasure in announcing that he has completed arrangements by which TWO DAILY LINES of Co

Rural Economy.

"He who by the plough would thrive,
Himself must either hold or drive."

Thawing out Frozen Pumps.

In the coldest time we had in January last my pump froze up, down to the box below the bucket. I poured in hot water repeatedly during one day, but could make no impression upon it seemingly. My cattle went two days without water, looked hollow, and showed signs of great thirst.—My neighbors told me that I should always be troubled thus with the old wooden pump, and must get a chain pump, as they never froze up. But I could not make it convenient to get one this winter, and so I set to work to manage my old pump. Some told me to make a gimblet hole in the pump stock below the bucket and just above the box, and that would leave the water out, so it would not freeze. But this was too much trouble, as I had to pour water into the pump every time to start it; so I plugged up the gimblet hole. I then thought of trying a tin or lead pipe by inserting the pipe in the pump down to the ice, and pouring hot water into the pipe. I found the pipe would quickly melt its way through the ice, and in less than five minutes the most incorrigible case would be thawed out completely. On inquiry I found a tin pipe, half an inch in diameter, was the best and cheapest size, and could be easily inserted in either side of the pump handle. It only wants pipe enough to reach down to the ice, and down through it. I got one five feet long, and it cost me fifty cents, and had a small funnel in the top end.

When I have thus thawed out my pump it lasts all day, and sometimes a week, according to the weather. So says a correspondent of the Country Gentleman.

The Monarch of the Orchard.

The Reading *Press* says that the largest apple tree in the United States is standing within the limits of the city of Reading, on the farm of Wm. B. Shoener. It is called the President—a name given to it many years ago by the venerable William Shoener, father of the present owner.—The stock or trunk of the tree measures five feet and a half in diameter; at a point a few feet above the ground, there is a protuberance or excrescence of bark, of great thickness, not included, however, in the measurement. Its annual yield of apples was never less than sixty bushels. The apples in size were as large as the Fallenwalder. The tree is estimated to be over a hundred years old and attained its present size fifty years ago. The upper branches are large massive columns, which would make ten ordinary apple trees; supporting when in bloom, an arch of foliage of sixty-five feet in diameter, forming a circumference of over two hundred feet. Apple—yellow and green ground, faint red cheek, white flesh, sub-acid juicy, short thick stem, shape symmetrical, and regular size. Season from November until April.

Boiled Corned Beef.

This is a staple food in a majority of families during several months of the year, and in most cases the cooking may be greatly improved. The two chief errors are, first, in not cooking it long enough, and second, in losing a large proportion of real nutriment. We always prefer it prepared as follows: Soak in warm, not hot water, just long enough to take out all excess of salt. Then cover it so that the steam will condense upon the under side of the cover and fall back. This will prevent boiling away, and also the loss of much of the nutriment, which, in open vessels, goes off with the steam. Boil the meat several hours, or until it is so thoroughly done that it will not hold together to be lifted with a fork. If there be any bones take them out, since, if cooked enough, the meat will cleave from them readily. Pack the meat by itself in a deep dish, mixing well together the lean and fat portions. Next skim the fat and boil the liquor down so that when poured over the meat it will just fill the spaces between the pieces. Then lay over the whole a flat cover which will fit into the dish, put on a dozen or two pounds weight and let it stand until cold. Several flat-irons or a large stone will answer for the weight, or if convenient it may be set under a cheese-press. Prepared in this way, the poorest piece of tough corned beef will be made tender and juicy. Boiling down and using the liquid, saves the most nutritious portion, which is usually thrown away. The gelantine of the condensed gravy, when cold, forms a solid mass with the meat, which may then be cut up into slices for serving upon the table. If the fat and lean portions be mixed, when cut up cold the pieces will present a beautiful marbled appearance. Corned beef prepared in this way will not only be eaten with a superior relish, but it will not, on account of its toughness, be swallowed half masticated; it produces irritation in the stomach, and yields only a portion of its substance as nutriment. Over the common process, there is only the extra trouble of the additional boiling and pressing, which are amply repaid by the saving of nutriment, while a cheaper quality of beef will be rendered wholesome and profitable. Try this mode and you will not willingly go back to the hard boiled "inevitable salt junk."

Mutton cooked in the above manner is very nice.—*American Agriculturist.*

Cream Fritters,

Beat six eggs until quite light, then stir in one pint of cream, one teaspoonful of salt, half a grated nutmeg, and sifted flour enough to make a thin batter; stir it until it becomes smooth, then drop it by spoonfuls into hot lard, fry, and serve.

Molasses Pie,

Take nine tablespoonfuls of molasses, six tablespoonfuls of good vinegar, one and a half tablespoonfuls of flour, a small piece of butter, a few slices of lemon, or grated lemon peel, cover with a rich paste. This is decidedly the *best* substitute for apple pie.

The Humorist,

"A little humor, now and then,
Is relished by the wisest men."

A Retort.—When, at the opening of the Mexican war, thousands were offering their services to fight for their country, the Colonel of the New York regiment saw among the aspirants for the honor of marching to the Halls of the Montezumas, a young man who was lame in one leg. "My friend," said the Colonel, "you will never do—you are lame."

The volunteer with much ready Boweryness, retorted:

"I don't enlist to run away."—*Musical Times.*

☞At Elmwood Cemetery, Detroit, one day, as Dr. Price, a celebrated physician, stopped to pay his toll, he remarked to the gate-keeper: "Considering the benevolent character of my profession, I think you ought to let me pass free of charge." "No, no, doctor," the keeper readily replied, "we couldn't afford that. You send too many *dead heads* through here as it is." The doctor paid his toll, and never asked any favor after that.

☞Mr. Colt, superintendent of the canal at Fort Stanwix, being provoked at an Irishman, gave him a sturdy kick. "Be jabbers," shouted Pat, "it you kick so while you are a Colt, what will you do when you come to be a horse?"

☞"There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man.—I watch him as I do a star in heaven."

"That's my view, exactly!" sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume; "in fact, I think there is nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he *ain't* so conscientious."

☞The following curious inscription appears in the church-yard, Dorsetshire. "Here lies the body of Lady O'Looney, great niece of Burke, commonly called the sublime. She was bland, passionately and deeply religious; also she painted—in water colors —and sent several pictures to the exhibition. She was first cousin to Lady Jones; and of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

☞"Is that your brother, Pat?"
"Yes, sur."
"Is he not older than you?"
"No, indade, sur, he's not."
"Well, then he is younger?"
"No he is not."
"Why, man, he must be either one or the other."
"Faix, then, he's nayther."
"Oh, then you are twins."
"Indade, now, and how did you know it?"

☞"I say, Sambo, can you answer this conunderfrum? Supposin' I gib you a bottle ob whiskey corked shut wid a cork; how would you get de whiskey out widout pulling de cork or breakin' de bottle?"
"I gibs dat up."
"Why, push de cork in. Yah! yah!"

☞A Dutchman, in Fleming, N. Y., whose wife had been for some days lying at the point of death, was filling the air with his grief, the other evening, when he happened to looked up and behold the balloon of Professor Steiner coming down from the clouds.—He was so frightened at the apparition that he was barely able to stagger into the house and exclaim—"Mein Gott! ter tuyfel ish coming after mein wife!"

☞At a public sale of books the auctioneer put up "Drew's Essay on Souls," which was knocked down to a shoemaker, who to the great amusement of the crowded room, asked the auctioneer if "he had any more works on shoemaking to sell?"

☞"Amelia, for thee—yes, at thy command I'd pluck the stars from the firmament—pluck the sun, that oriental god of day that traverses the blue arch of heaven in such majestic splendor—I'd tear it from the sky, and"—
"O, don't, Henry! don't do it, it would be so very dark."

☞Jones has discovered the respective natures of a distinction and a difference. He says that "a little difference" frequently makes many enemies, while "a little distinction" attracts hosts of friends to the one on whom it is conferred.

☞The young gentleman who went off with an angel in book muslin, has returned with a termagant in hoops.

☞A man down east has invented a cement to mend family jars.

ALMANAC FOR 1858.

	Sunday,	Monday,	Tuesday,	Wednesday,	Thursday,	Friday,	Saturday,
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MARCH,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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APRIL,					1	2	3
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JULY,					1	2	3
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OCTOBER,						1	2
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NOVEMB'R,		1	2	3	4	5	6
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DECEMBER,				1	2	3	4
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JOB WORK } Cheap at this Office. { JOB WORK

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Germany, Oxford, Union, Berwick borough, Berwick township, Conowago, Hamilton and Reading, on *Wednesday, the 20th of January next.*

For Huntington, Latimore, Tyrone, Liberty, Mountjoy, Mountpleasant and Freedom, on *Thursday, the 21st of January next.*

For Gettysburg borough, Cumberland, Hamiltonban, Menallen, Butler, Franklin and Straban, on *Friday, the 22d of January next.*

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, *Clerk.*
Dec. 21, 1857.

Fall & Winter Goods.

J. L. SCHICK would avail himself of this medium of announcing to the community and public in general, that he has received from the cities the largest and most complete stock of DRY GOODS, that it has ever been your pleasure to examine in this place, all of which has been selected with time, the utmost care, and with particular reference to the tastes and wants of the people of this locality, and which for beauty of style and cheapness, he challenges competition. In the LADIES' DEPARTMENT, he has all styles, qualities, shades, and colors of Goods, suitable for the season. He invites the Ladies to call and take a look through his selections at their earliest convenience. FOR THE GENTLEMEN, he has a choice stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., &c., all good and cheap.

Don't pass by Schick's—he will always be found ready to show Goods and sell cheap—among the very cheapest.

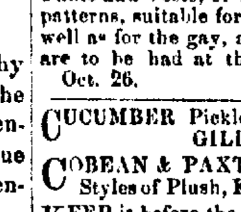
Gettysburg, Oct. 19, '57.

Cheap Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD & CO. have now on hand, at their Clothing Emporium, a large stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, all of our own getting up, made out of our own cloths, and warranted to be made in the very best manner and style, among which are Dress Coats of every variety, Over-coats, Pantaloons, Vests, Monkey Jackets, &c., also Black, Blue, Olive, Brown, Claret, Drab and Green Cloths, for Over-coats, with trimmings to suit, sold cheap; also cheap Cassimeres, Cassinets, Jeans, Cords and men's wear generally. We have just received the fall fashions, and have hands constantly employed cutting out and making up, and if we cannot please you in a garment ready made, we will take your measure and make you a suit on short notice. Call and see us. The above goods will be sold cheap for CASH.

Oct. 12, 1857.

Prepare for Winter.



BUFFALO, Seal Skin, Lion Skin and Whirl pool Over Coats, Talmas, Raglans and Loops—in short, every new style of OverCoat; also Frock, Dress and Business Coats; Pants and Vests, of innumerable styles and patterns, suitable for old and plain men, as well as for the gay, and for boys. All these are to be had at the very lowest prices at

Oct. 26. SAMSON'S.

CUCUMBER Pickles and good Vinegar by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all the latest Styles of Plush, Fur, and Cloth Caps.

KEEP it before the people, that 25 per cent. can be saved by purchasing your goods from B. F. PICKING.

CANDLES AT 16 CENTS.—A first rate article of Mould Candles can be had, at 16 cents per pound, at NORBECK'S, Kerr's old corner.

COBEAN & PAXTON have the Fall and Winter style of Black Silk Hats.

COAL!—Persons desiring to lay in their Winter's supply of Coal, will please send in their orders at once, as it can be furnished cheaper from wagons than from the Yard.—Office in West Middle street.
SHEADS & BUEHLER.

SPOUTING.—George and Henry Wampler will make House Spouting and put up the same low, for cash or country produce. Farmers and all others wishing their houses, barns, &c., spouted, would do well to give them a call. G. & H. WAMPLER.

April 18, 1853. tf

Administrater's Notice.

JAMES PATTERSON'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of James Patterson, late of Hamilton township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Reading township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

HENRY A. PICKING, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 21, 1857. 6t

Administrators' Notice.

JOSEPH CREAGER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Joseph Creager, late of Freedom township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, the first named residing in Creagerstown District, Frederick county, Md., and the last named in Freedom township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

OCTAVIUS A. CREAGER,
JOSEPH M. CREAGER,
Dec. 21, 1857. 6t *Adm'rs.*

Administrator's Notice.

DAVID DITZLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration on the estate of David Ditzler, late of Berwick township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in Manchester District, Carroll county, Md., he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB DITZLER, *Adm'r.*
Dec. 21, 1857. 6w

Administrator's Notice.

LOUISA HEMLER'S ESTATE.—Letters of administration, with the will annexed, on the estate of Louisa Hemler, (wife of Matthias Hemler,) late of Oxford township, Adams co., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

FRANCIS MARSHALL,
Adm'r with the will annexed.
Dec. 28, 1857. 6t

Hardware Store.

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to their friends and the public that they have opened a Hardware Store, in Baltimore street, adjoining the residence of David Ziegler, Gettysburg, in which they always intend to offer to the public a large and general assortment of HARDWARE, Iron, Steel, Groceries, Cutlery, Coach Trimmings, Springs, Axles, Saddlery, Cedar-ware, Shoe Findings, Paints, Oils and Dye Stuffs, in general, including every description of articles in the above line of business, to which they invite the attention of coach-makers, blacksmiths, carpenters, cabinet-makers, shoemakers, saddlers, and the public generally. Our stock having been selected with great care and purchased for cash, we guarantee (for the ready money,) to dispose of any part of it on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased anywhere.

We particularly request a call from our friends, and earnestly solicit a share of public favor, as we are determined to establish a character for selling goods at low prices and doing business on fair principles.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.
Gettysburg, June 9, 1851. tf

Stauffer & Harley.

CHEAP WATCHES & JEWELRY, wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Watch and Jewelry Store, No. 96 North Second street, corner of Quarry, Philadelphia.

Gold Lever Watches, full jeweled, 18 carat cases, $28 00; Gold Lepines, 10 carat, $24 00; Silver Levers, full jeweled, $12 00; Silver Lepines, jewels, $9 00; superior Quartiers, $7 00; Gold Spectacles $7 00; fine Silver do. $1 50; Gold Bracelets, $3 00; Ladies' Gold Pencils $1 00; Silver Tea Spoons, set, $5 00; Gold Pens, with pencil and silver holder, $1 00.

Gold Finger Rings, 37½ cents to $80. Watch Glasses, plain, 12½ cents; patent 18¾; Lunet 25; other articles in proportion. All goods warranted to be what they are sold for.

STAUFFER & HARLEY.

On hand, some gold and silver Levers and Lepines, still lower than the above prices.

Oct. 20, 1857. 1y

Cheap Goods

STILL COMING AT FAHNESTOCK'S.—We have just received from New York and Philadelphia another supply of cheap Goods, to which we invite the attention of the public. We purchased at auction several cases of very cheap Tickings, which we can sell at a bargain.

Thirty-one cent Tickings for 25 cents;
Twenty-five " " 18¾ "
Eighteen and three-fourths at 15 " &c.

We have yet on hand some of those cheap Muslins and Prints which have made such a noise among judges of cheap goods. Having been in the city almost constantly during the last few months, we were enabled to watch opportunities for obtaining bargains, and we now propose to give our numerous customers the benefit of them. Don't fail to come to

Dec. 28, 1857. FAHNESTOCKS'.

Attention!

FIVE HUNDRED MEN WANTED—
To buy Over-Coats from PICKING;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Over-coats from Picking;
To buy Over-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress-coats from Picking;
To buy Dress-coats from Picking;
TO buy Business-coats from Picking;
To buy Business-coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Dress and Common Coats from Picking;
TO buy Buffalo and Gum Shoes, Clocks, Violins and Accordeons from Picking;
TO buy Gloves, Hosiery, Shirts, Drawers, Trunks and Carpet Sacks from Picking;
TO buy Umbrellas and Canes from
FRANKLIN B. PICKING.
Dec. 21, 1857.

SUGAR, COFFEE & MOLASSES.—A good assortment of Sugar, Coffee and Molasses, which we will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see these articles and then judge for yourselves. For sale at the Grocery and Confection Store of BOYER & SON.

FLOUR & FEED for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

COAL Sieves, Buckets, Shovels, Pokers, Kettles, Pans, &c., &c., can be had at the Stove Ware Room, in West Middle street at SHEADS & BUEHLER'S.

RAISINS, bunch and layer, cheaper than the cheapest, for sale by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

SUGAR, Coffee and Molasses, just receive by GILLESPIE & THOMAS.

JEWELRY, Watches, Pistols, Violins, Guitars, Accordeons, Harmonicans, Eight-day, Thirty-hour and Alarm Clocks, at all prices, to be had at SAMSON'S.

THE Ladies are particularly invited to call at COBEAN & PAXTON'S, and examine their stock of Shoes, Gaiters, Boots and Slippers

CUCUMBER Pickles, a first rate article, to be had cheap at NORBECK'S.

HOMMONY and Soup Beans for sale at NORBECK'S.

OLD Quarters, Levies, Fips, and all other old coin, taken at full value, for Clothing and Notions, at SAMSON'S.

A LARGE lot of SUMMER CLOTHING, selling at very small profits at COBEAN & PAXTON'S.

BUFFALO ROBES.—A superior lot just received and for sale at Franklin B. Picking's cheap Clothing Store in Chambersburg street.

Herring's Patent

CHAMPION FIRE & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Hall's Patent POWDER PROOF LOCKS.—FARRELS & HERRING, Makers, 34 *Walnut Street, below Second, Philadelphia.*—The great interest manifested by the public to procure more certain security from fire for valuable papers, such as Bonds, Mortgages, Deeds, Notes and Books of Accounts, than the ordinary Safes heretofore in use afforded, induced the Patentees to devote a large portion of their time for the last fourteen years, in making discoveries and improvements for this object, the result of which is the unrivalled *Herring's Patent World's Fair Premium FIRE PROOF SAFES,* universally acknowledged as the CHAMPION SAFE OF THE WORLD! Having been awarded Medals at both the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, N. Y., 1853, as superior to all others, is now undoubtedly entitled to that apellation, and secured with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks—which were also awarded separate Medals, (as above)—forms the most perfect Fire and Burglar Proof Safes ever yet offered to the public.

Nearly 300 "Herring's Safes" have been tested during the past 14 years, and more than 16,000 have been sold and are now in actual use.

Also on hand or manufactured to order, all kinds of Boiler and Chilled Iron Bank Chests and Vaults, Vault Doors, Money Chests for Brokers, Jewellers, Railroads, private families, &c., for Plate, Diamonds, and other valuables.

Nov. 23, 1857.

Great Rush

TO JACOBS & BRO'S., Baltimore street, near the Diamond, to see the stacks of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., which they have just received from the city, as well as the first class lot of Ready-made Clothing now on hand—Over Coats, Dress, Frock and Sack Coats, Pants and Vests.

Don't forget that for anything in the men's line of wear, you can never go amiss by calling at Jacobs'. If you want a fine coat, or pants, or vest, rely upon it you cannot be better accommodated anywhere, either as to quality, make or price. So with middle, or low priced goods. They offer a varied stock, and defy competition. They will sell Ready-made Clothing, *all of their own making-up,* at prices as low as city clothing, which are so apt to rip and give way. They are practical tailors themselves, and hence turn out nothing but what they know to be well gotten up.—Give them a call—look at their stock—and if you are not pleased, there's no harm done. No trouble to show goods.

☞The latest New York and Philadelphia Fashions received.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9, 1857.

Important Discovery.

CONSUMPTION and all Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are positively Cured by Inhalation, which conveys the remedies to the cavities in the lungs through the air passages, and coming in direct contact with the disease, neutralizes the tubercular matter, allays the cough, causes a free and easy expectoration, heals the lungs, purifies the blood, imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving that tone and energy so indispensable for the restoration of health. To be able to state confidently that Consumption is curable by inhalation, is to me a source of unalloyed pleasure. It is as much under the control of medical treatment as any other formidable disease; ninety out of every hundred cases can be cured in the first stages, and fifty per cent. in the second; but in the third stage it is impossible to save more than five per cent, for the Lungs are so cut up by the disease as to bid defiance to medical skill.—Even, however, in the last stages, Inhalation affords extraordinary relief to the suffering attending this fearful scourge, which annually destroys ninety-five thousand persons in the United States alone; and a correct calculation shows that of the present population of the earth, eighty millions are destined to fill the Consumptive's grave.

Truly the quiver of death has no arrow so fatal as Consumption. In all ages it has been the great enemy of life, for it spares neither age nor sex, but sweeps off alike the brave, the beautiful, the graceful and the gifted. By the help of that Supreme Being from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, I am enabled to offer to the afflicted a permanent and speedy cure in Consumption. The first cause of tubercles is from impure blood, and the immediate effect produced by their deposition in the lungs is to prevent the free admission of air into the air cells, which causes a weakened vitality through the entire system. Then surely it is more rational to expect greater good from medicines entering the cavities of the lungs than from those administered through the stomach; the patient will always find the lungs free and the breathing easy, after Inhaling remedies. Thus, Inhalation is a local remedy, nevertheless it acts constitutionally, and with more power and certainty than remedies administered by the stomach. To prove the powerful and direct influence of this mode of administration, chloroform inhaled will entirely destroy sensibility in a few minutes; paralyzing the entire nervous system, so that a limb may be amputated without the slightest pain; inhaling the ordinary burning gas will destroy life in a few hours.

The inhalation of ammonia will rouse the system when fainting or apparently dead.—The odor of many of the medicines is perceptible in the skin a few minutes after being inhaled, and may be immediately detected in the blood. A convincing proof of the constitutional effects of inhalation, is the fact that sickness is always produced by breathing foul air—is not this positive evidence that proper remedies, carefully prepared and judiciously administered through the lungs should produce the happiest results? During eighteen years' practice, many thousands suffering from diseases of the lungs and throat, have been under my care, and I have effected many remarkable cures, even after the sufferers had been pronounced in the last stages, which fully satisfies me that consumption is no longer a fatal disease. My treatment of consumption is original, and founded on long experience and a thorough investigation. My perfect acquaintance with the nature of tubercles, &c., enables me to distinguish readily, the various forms of disease that simulate consumption, and apply the proper remedies, rarely being mistaken even in a single case. This familiarity, in connection with certain pathological and microscopic discoveries, enables me to relieve the lungs from the effects of contracted chests, to enlarge the chest, purify the blood, impart to it renewed vitality, giving energy and tone to the entire system.

Medicines with full directions sent to any part of the United States and Canadas by patients communicating their symptoms by letter. But the cure would be more certain if the patient should pay me a visit, which would give me an opportunity to examine the lungs and enable me to prescribe with much greater certainty, and then the cure could be effected without my seeing the patient again.

G. W. GRAHAM, M. D.,
Office, 1131 *Filbert St.,* (*old No.* 109,) *below* 12*th,*
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
July 20, 1857. 1y

Rev. C. S. Burnett,

WHILE laboring as a Missionary in Southern Asia, discovered a simple and certain Cure for *Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, Nervous Debility,* and all impurities of the *Blood;* also, an easy and effectual mode of Inhaling the *Remedy.* Actuated by a desire to benefit his suffering fellows, he will cheerfully send the Recipe (free) to such as desire it, with full and explicit directions for preparing and successfully using the Medicine. Address

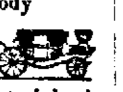
REV. C. S. BURNETT,
831 *Broadway, N. Y. City.*
August 3, 1857. 6m

GAS BURNERS.—A new and excellent style of Coal Stoves, for Parlor or Chamber use. It is especially intended for chambers, as it consumes the gas, and thus removes one of the objections to the use of coal. A scuttle of coal will burn for 18 hours without regulating. Call and see it.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

Good and Cheap!

THE undersigned would inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his establishment, in East Middle Street, (near the east end,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he has on hand a first-rate lot of work, and is prepared to put up to order whatever may be desired in his line, viz:—Rockaway and Boat-Body *Carriages; Falling-Top, Rockaway & Trotting Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.*



With good workmen and good materials, he can pledge his work to be of the best quality—and his prices are among the lowest.

☞Repairing done at short notice, and at reasonable rates. Country produce taken in exchange for work. Call!

JACOB TROXEL.
June 15, 1857.

Attention, One & All!

NOW IS THE TIME to have your Picture taken!—S. WEAVER having provided himself with an entire new and splendid SKY-LIGHT DAGUERREAN ROOM at his residence in West Middle street, opposite Prof. Jacobs, one square West of Baltimore street, where he is now prepared to furnish AMBROTYPES AND DAGUERREOTYPES, in every style of the art, which he will warrant to give entire satisfaction. His long experience and superior apparatus give him advantages seldom furnished by Daguerrean establishments out of the city. He has a large number of specimens at his Gallery, in Chambersburg street, where he will continue as heretofore, which the public are requested to call and examine.

☞Charges from 50 cents to $10. Hours of operating from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M. Gold Lockets, Breastpins, suitable for miniatures, always on hand, at the very lowest prices.

☞Children will not be taken for less than 50 cents.

☞AMBROTYPES taken from one dollar and upwards, and in the best style.

July 20, 1856. tf

The Grand Show!

AT GETTYSBURG, PA.

M. Samson, Manager & Proprietor.

Doors open at 6 o'clock, A. M.—Performance to commence immediately after.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults.............................. FREE.
Children, (under 12 years of age,) Half Price.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO THE PUBLIC!

The subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and surrounding country, of the fact that he has just received from the New York Auctions a

SPLENDID STOCK OF GOODS!

which he is determined to sell at astonishingly low rates for CASH. In return for the liberal patronage bestowed upon him, he will give a Grand Complimentary Benefit, on which occasion will be presented

TWO MAGNIFICENT PIECES!

On Wednesday, October 28,
and every day until further notice, will be presented the very popular Tragedy of

GOOD FITS!

with the following unrivalled cast:—Fashionable Clothing, from the finest to the lowest priced qualities. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, in great variety. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, &c., to suit all tastes.

An Intermission of Ten Minutes,
to allow those making large purchases time for Lunch, &c., &c.

The whole to conclude with M. Samson's successful Play, entitled

VARIETIES!

the beauty of which will cause great excitement among the Ladies and Gentlemen.

Oct. 26, 1857. tf

To the Country, Good News.

I HAVE rented the Foundry for the ensuing year, and am prepared to make the different kinds of Castings usually made at a Foundry. I will keep constantly on hand the different kinds of PLOUGHS, Points, Shares, Cutters, &c.; Pots, Kettles, Pans, Washing Machines, &c.; Stoves and Machinery; Porches, Verandah's and Cemetery Fencing made and put up with dispatch.

All orders will be attended to promptly; but being without capital, and money being necessary to carry on the business, I will be compelled to sell for cash, but on all country work 5 per cent. will be deducted. Suitable trade will be taken, if delivered at the time of purchasing. Give us a call.

E. M. WARREN.
Gettysburg, June 1, 1857.

Auctioneering.

ANDREW W. FLEMMING, residing in Breckinridge street, near James Pierce's, Gettysburg, offers his services to the public as a *Sale Crier* and *Auctioneer.* His charges are moderate, and he will on all occasions endeavor to render satisfaction. He hopes to receive a share of public patronage.

Aug. 17, 1857.

Tailoring.

J. H. SKELLY respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally, that he continues the *TAILORING BUSINESS,* near his old stand, in South Baltimore street, where he will be happy to accommodate all who may patronize him. All work entrusted to his care warranted to fit and be of most substantial make. Thankful for past favors, he solicits a continuance of public patronage.

☞The New York Spring and Summer *Fashions* are received. Call and see them.

Gettysburg, April 9, 1855.

Fire Insurance.

THE Perry County Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Capital $139,586—effects insurances in any part of the State, against loss by fire; prudently adapts its operations to its resources; affords ample indemnity, and promptly adjusts its losses.

Adams county is represented in the Board of Managers by Hon. MOSES MCCLEAN.

WM. McCLEAN, *Agent.*
Office of M. & W. McClean, Gettysburg.
May 26, 1856.

Removal.

ALEX. FRAZER, Watch & Clock Maker, has removed his shop to Carlisle street, below Hoke's store, where he will always be happy to attend to the calls of customers. Thankful for past favors, he hopes, by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to merit and receive the patronage of the public.

Gettysburg, May 18, 1857.

Notice.

I WOULD again remind all those indebted to me either by note or book account, that I am now settling up my old business.—Please call and pay, as longer indulgence cannot be given. GEO. ARNOLD.

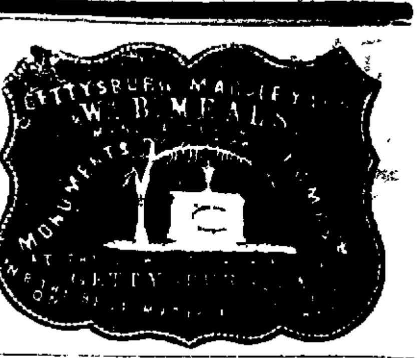
Oct. 19, 1857.

15,500 YARDS of Muslin just received from the East; having been purchased for CASH, we are enabled to sell any quantity of Muslin at lower rates than can be bought any where in the country.—Call and examine, and let our unusually large and cheap Stock of Muslins recommend themselves. Remember we have nearly 16,000 yards! FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

STOVES!—Every variety of Cook, Parlor, Saloon and Office Stoves can be seen at the Ware Room of Sheads & Buehler, in West Middle street. Our Stoves are all purchased in Philadelphia, and will be sold cheaper than they can be bought at retail in the city or elsewhere. Call and see them.

SHEADS & BUEHLER.

COBEAN & PAXTON have all kinds of Silk, Fur, Felt and Wool Hats, for Men, Boys, and Children.



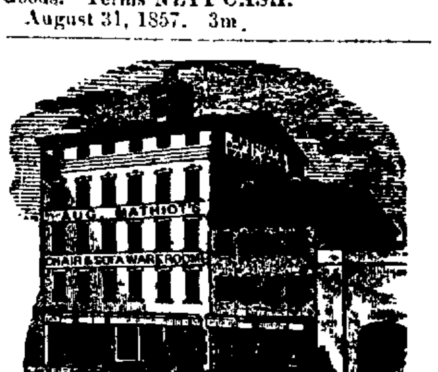
Fall Dry Goods.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH & ARCH streets, Philadelphia, respectfully request *Cash Buyers* to examine a fine stock of SEASONABLE GOODS, adapted to Best PENNSYLVANIA TRADE.

Fall Line of Fall Dress Goods.
New Designs of Fall Shawls.
Rich Silks of Newest Styles.
Good Black Silks of all widths.
4 Cases assorted French Merinoes.
7 " Poil de Shevres, New Goods.
British and American Dark Prints.
Satinetts, Cassimeres, Cloths and Vestings.
Muslins, Linens, Flannels, Blankets, &c.

N. B. Auction Bargains from New York and this City daily received. Particular attention given to Country orders for Desirable Goods. Terms NETT CASH.

August 31, 1857. 3m



The Largest Chair

AND Furniture Establishment in Baltimore MATHIOT'S GAY ST. WAREROOMS *No. 25 North Gay street,* near Fayette, where are kept always on hand, or made to order, every style of French TETE-A-TETES, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff and Medallion Parlor ARM CHAIRS, in Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

French Full Stuff Carved PARLOR CHAIRS, in sets, with Plush, Hair, Cloth or Brocatelle.

SOFAS, half French Spring Mahogany, and Walnut Parlor CHAIRS, in Hair, Cloth or Plush.

LOOKING CHAIRS—various designs, in Hair, Cloth and Plush.

Stuff Spring LOUNGES—a large assortment always on hand, or any pattern made or covered with any goods to order.

CHAMBER SUITS—in Mahogany or Walnut, complete, from $34 up.

CANE CHAIRS and Rocking do.—the largest assortment ready made in any one house in the United States—from $12 a dozen up.

Bar Room, Office and Dining CHAIRS, in Oak, Walnut or Mahogany, with Cane, Wood or Stuffed Seats—an assortment embracing over 50 dozen.

Wood seat CHAIRS and SETTEES and Rocking Chairs—over 100 dozen.

A. MATHIOT, 25 North Gay Street,
near Fayette street.
May 18, 1857. 1y

R. SHEADS. C. H. BUEHLER.

Lumber, Coal and Stoves.

NEW FIRM!

THE undersigned respectfully announce to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that they have entered into a co-partnership, and intend opening a *COAL & LUMBER YARD,* on Washington street, in the rear of the Eagle Hotel, where they will be happy to see all who may favor them with a call. They will furnish every variety of *Stove, Blacksmith and Limeburner's COAL,* at the lowest possible wholesale rates, in order to introduce it into general use. They also intend keeping a full and general assortment of LUMBER, as soon as the Railroad is completed. They will keep constantly on hand every variety of COAL and WOOD STOVES, among which are the celebrated William Penn, Noble Cook, Royal Cook and Sea Shell Cook Stoves. Also the Charm, Capitol, Victor, Planter, Premium and Parlor Cook Stoves, Air-tight, Star, Franklin, Hot-air Parlor Grate, Lady Washington, Oak, Magnolia, Union, Air-tight Bare Cylinder, Tropic and Harp Cannon Stoves.

Persons wishing to examine their stock will please call at their Stove Ware Room, on West Middle street, at the residence of Robert Sheads.

☞Orders promptly attended to.

ROBERT SHEADS,
C. HENRY BUEHLER.
Gettysburg, Aug. 21, 1857.

LUMBER.—Sheads & Buehler have at their Yard on Washington street, near Rail Road street, a large supply of superior River *LUMBER,* which those desiring to purchase would do well to examine.

One Dollar & Seventy-five Cents,

PAID IN ADVANCE,

Will Secure the Regular Visit of

"The Compiler,"

to the Home of any Family in the County

ITS PERUSAL WILL

Afford Instruction and Amusement.

FOR FATHERS,
MOTHERS, BROTHERS AND SISTERS,
OLD AND YOUNG,
MALE AND FEMALE.

No family should be without the Compiler.

☞$1,75 could be spent in no more profitable manner than by subscribing for the "COMPILER," which will furnish you with all the news of the day, the markets, the marriages and the deaths occurring in the community, with choice selections of literature, poetry, wit and humor, and all that will go to make up a first-rate Family Newspaper. Address the Editor and Proprietor, HENRY J. STAHLE. May 18.

JOB PRINTING.

☞We are better prepared than ever to execute JOB PRINTING, *in its various branches.* With two Presses, and an unusually large assortment of jobbing letter and other materials, the public may rest assured that for neatness and expedition in doing work, the "COMPILER" Office "can't be beat."

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